



Table model f-m/a-m receiver featuring 3 ratio defector with a 6AL5. [See page 2] THE TECHNICAL JOURNAL OF THE RADIO TRADE

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The editor of "The Capacitor" probably won't like being referred to as a "horse's mouth." However, that's only our way of "plugging" the scores of hot ideas for servicemen that he includes in every issue of "The Capacitor."

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TITLES OF ARTICLES IN RECENT ISSUES — These articles are typical of the ones you'll hnd in "The Capacitor" every month: How to Use Audio Oscillator and Signal Generator to Simplify Tests — New Requirements of FM and Television Servicing — Hum Elimination — Aligning Superhets. Think how such articles will help you — mail coupon NOW.

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47

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SERVICE, MAY, 1947 • 1

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EDITORIAL

INDUSTRY'S SERVICE MAX business and technical-aid program, proposed a few months ago, will soon swing into action nationally. The technical aid or *clinic* plan is ex-

The technical aid or *clinic* plan is expected to begin within the next ninety days. Parts and equipment manufacturers are preparing extensive demonstration sessions which will tour the country. Company specialists will present analyses of tube testers, alignment, trouble shooting, emergency repairs, antenna installations, etc. Service Men will receive answers to many problems which have been puzzling them, particularly with the new f-m and ty models. There'll also be opportunities to actually use the various pieces of new test equipment to familiarize Service Men with operational methods.

These practical clinics will not only be a technical aid to every Service Man, but a business aid, too, for a sound technical knowledge has always made it possible to expedite repairs, minimize returns and build for more business.

We urge every Service Man to watch for these clinics. Local distributors will arrange for the dates of meeting.

Incidentally it would be wise to prepare for these sessions by reviewing the various circuits which are offered every month in SERVICE. A detailed study of the various SERVICE analyses of receivers and methods of servicing and maintenance will also serve as an excellent preparation basis. Interpretation of alignment, trouble shooting and other demonstration procedures will be materially simplified if you are prepared with basic knowledge. So look over your copies of SERVICE carefully . . and watch for these clinics. They'll help you grow !

IT HAS BEEN GRATIFYING to note the rising activity of servicing associations throughout the country. Local groups, meeting freugently to discuss their business and technical problems, have found many business-building answers.

Some of the groups have indicated that it would be appropriate now to have a national setup to further solidily the position of the Service Man. Comments on the project have also been received from SERVICE readers, one suggestion calling for a society similar to the Institute of Radio Engineers, with various member grades such as senior and associate, predicated on training and particularly servicing experience. The proposal cites that such a society could sponsor standards of servicing practice, business codes, etc.

What views do you have on servicing associations? Do you favor local, regional or national setups?

We would appreciate receiving your opinions, which with your permission, we'd like to present in SERVICE in a special series to appear soon. Hope we'll be hearing from you!



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Portion of audio amplifier of typical set. It is required to examine correctness of cathode bias of VI as well as to determine maximum signal it can amplify without distortion. So. . .



This oscillogram of the Type 274 screen shows signal input to amplifier, or the undistorted output of Vl. Now . .

Note output due to grid cut-off, with flattened waveform at upper part of cycle. Again ...

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- Here's the distorted output due to driving grid too high. Note flattened waveform at lower part of cycle.
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224

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1st Prize	Cash	\$100
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1. Nothing to buy. Just send in 100 words or less giving your reasons why "Rider Manuals mean Successful Servicing," and indicate on the official form, the name of your preferred parts jobber.

2. Mail entry on the official-contest entry blank obtainable from parts jobbers, or write direct to John F. Rider Publisher, Inc. for blank.

3. Entries must be postmarked no later than Sept. 15, 1947

4. Entries will be judged on campleteness, compactness and originality of expression of reasons. Judges will be John L. Stoutenburgh, Executive Editor of "Radio Retailing"; Herman L. Finn, C.P.A.; Lansford F. King, Advertising Agent. The decision of the judges will be final. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of a tie. All entries become property of John F. Rider Publisher, Inc.

5. Contest open to anyone interested in radio servicing, living in continental U.S., its possessions and Canada, except employees (and their families) of John F. Rider Pubtisher, Inc., its advertising agency, accounting company, the principals and executives of Rider jobbers, or Caldwell-Clements, Inc., publishers of "Radio Retailing.

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Here's a test signal source that maintains its accuracy under constant use. The Simpson Model 315 Signal Generator produces fast and accurate "trouble-shooting" every time. The reason is as clear as its signal: this generator is Simpson engineered and built.

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An investment in the Model 315 is an investment in lifetime, trouble-free service.

- Accuracy
- Stability
- Minimum leakage

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- Good wave form
- extraordinary in its price class

6

The Model 315 Signal Generator has a big nine-inch meter type dial, with hair-line pointer, for high readability. Smooth vernier control permits close settings.

Circuit: Electron coupled circuit assures extreme stability and output uniformity throughout the band. Three tubes are utilized in the circuit — full wave rectifier, modulator and oscillator, Standard 30% modulation at 400 cycles is used.

Output: Signal is controlled through an ingenious step attenuator of the ladder type. Volume level of each step is regulated by a smooth men-inductive control which provides an R.F. output from a few microvolts to .15 volts and a 400 cycle output from zero to 3.5 volts.

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40

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10 • SERVICE, MAY, 1947

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2 • SERVICE, MAY, 1947

F-M/A-M RATIO-DETECTOR Table Model Receiver

[See Front Cover]

ON THE COVER, this month, appears the circuit of a table model i-m/a-m receiver, RCA 68R1, 68R2, 68R3, 68R4, featuring a 6AL5 ratio detector, a circuit which eliminates the need for a limiter stage preceding the detector. In addition, the detector, which replaces the discriminator type detector, has an inherent insensitivity to a-m signals. This type of circuit permits the use ci a high-gain i-f stage instead of a low-gain limiter.

The conventional f-m discriminator stage consists essentially of two diode rectifiers which are differentially connected so that the d-c potentials across their respective load resistors are subtractive. These two d-c voltages are proportional to the a-c voltages applied to the diodes.

Ordinarily, discriminators are preceded by limiters which remove most of the amplitude variation from the f-m carrier but the discriminator itself is not a device capable of rejecting ampli-

(Continued on page 50)







AVC CIRCUITS

In Battery and A-C/D-C Models



(Above) Fig. 1. Ward Airline 64BR-1513A two-band a-c/d-c ave system.



(Above) Fig. 2. The avc circuit of the Belmont 5P19 battery model.



(Below)

Fig. 3. Ave as used in the Farnsworth ETO 60 a-c/d-c two-band receiver.

14 • SERVICE, MAY, 1947

THE AVC CIRCUIT, used to keep the audio output level fairly constant for a wide variety of station signal levels and also to compensate to some extent for fading signals, has become a standard feature of most receivers. The circuit is applied, however, with many variations in battery and a-c/d-c models.

Ward 648R-1513A

In the two band a-c/d-c Ward Airline 64 BR-1513A, circuit of Fig. 1, for instance, appears a 3.3-megohm/ .05-mfd filter network. The function of this network is to remove any ripple in the rectified signal voltage which is being used to bias the r-i tubes. Its action is equivalent to filter networks used in the *B* supply system. In this receiver, no bias is applied to the converter tube. The grid return of the r-f tube is connected directly to the avc system through a 1.5megohm resistor.

Belmont 5P19 AVC Circuit

A typical ave system for battery receivers is shown in Fig. 2; Belmont 5P19. Here, the i-f tube is not connected to the avc system, whereas the converter is. It will be noted that the ground side of the avc voltage is the filament leg of the 1H5 tube. Care must be exercised in checking this system, since if the 1H5 filament should be accidentally shorted to chassis, an additional burden would be placed on the tubes in the seriesfilament circuit, in the form of additional voltage. When reading avc voltage, the actual voltage will be found by reading from the 1A7 control grid to the filament of the 1H5, whereas the actual bias on the 1A7 is found by reading from its grid to ground.

Farnsworth ETO60 AVC

An avc bias system in a 6 tube a-c/d-c two-band model, Farnsworth ETO 60, appears in Fig. 3. One diode of

How to Service Circuits And

Improve AVC Action

by P. L. ELLIOTT



Fig. 4. Magnavox CR187 a-c model avc circuit.

the 12SQ7 has been returned to the ave supply to act as a gas gate. Should the avc circuit accidentally become positive by a tube shorting, this diode would act as a virtual short circuit to B-. This arrangement prevents possible heavy plate-current drain, thereby avoiding damage to tubes or circuit components. Here, the r-f stage is connected to the avc system, where the converter tube returns to B—. The B— circuit has been isolated from the chassis. This is good practice for it prevents possible line overloads if the chassis should be grounded by accident.

The AVC Circuit of Magnavox CR187

An a-c receiver ave circuit appears in Fig. 4: Magnavox CR 187. A 6J5 triode is used as the detector tube, with its plate and control tied together. In addition to the conventional filter network, an additional resistor and capacitor is used to isolate the converter stage from the i-f stage. The ave system has been returned to ground through a .15-megohim resistor, instead of through the volume control. By isolating the volume control with a .01-rifd capacitor, the d-c voltage flowing in the diode return circuit is prevented from appearing across the volume control. This prevents noisy control action. The switch shown in the control grid return of the i-f stage is used to decrease the selectivity of the i-f stage. When the switch shorts out the coupling coil, greatest selectivity is obtained. It will be noted that the 47,000-ohm resistor is in the circuit for either switch position.

Truetone D2665 AVC System

The avc system of the battery receiver shown in Fig. 5 (Truetone D2665) is similar to that used in a-c/d-c sets, since the tube filaments are in parallel. In this receiver, all the r-f tubes are connected to the ave system. The high value of filter resistance in the return of the 1R5 converter permits the use of a smaller value of bypass capacitor. The maximum value of filter resistance is a function of the total resistance in the circuit as measured between control grid and ground. This value, in turn, is determined by the tube used; and the tube manufacturer's recommended maximum. Some types can be used with higher values than others.

AVC in the Air King 4608

In Fig. 6 we have an ave circuit of an a-c/d-c model (Air King 4608) where the B— is connected directly to chassis. This circuit is typical of the majority of universal type receivers. Both r-f circuits are connected to the ave system.

This circuit is actually the avc system in its simplest form. The .00022mfd capacitor in the diode return is used to filter out any residual r-f voltage which might appear across the volume control. Other receivers use a more complicated system consisting of a resistor and two low value capacitors; Fig. 4. The time constant of the avc filter network plays an important part in determining the values used; time constant in seconds = R(megohms) $\times C$ (mfd). A slow time constant improves the bass response of the receiver, whereas a fast time constant improves reception on shortwave frequencies by reducing fading.

While it is not recommended that circuits be changed by the Service Man, slight changes in the avc svstem may sometimes improve results in particular cases. For example, a receiver may tend to overload if located near a powerful transmitter. In such a case, it may be necessary to connect all the r-f tubes to the avc system. Any additional connections should be made through a filter network consisting of a .1-megohm resistor and a .05-mfd capacitor. The ave action will be improved and the sensitivity reduced somewhat. Where additional sensitivity is desired, shunting the avc system to ground through a low value resistor, at the tube side, will improve the sensitivity. In extreme cases, a switch should be inserted on the tube side to short the avc system to ground. By tube side is meant that portion of the avc system which is connected to the grid returns of the tubes. Any changes in the avc system will effect the tone of the receiver to some extent, but this will have to be balanced against the results obtained.

Fig. 5 (right). Ave circuit of battery model Truetone D2665. Fig. 6. The ave system in the Air King 4608 a-c/d-c receiver.







With an R-F Signal Generator and Oscilloscope

UNDER NORMAL OPERATING conditions, it should not be necessary to realign the tuned circuits of an f-m receiver due to the good stability of the components and the wide-band characteristics of the tuned circuits. However, if alignment is necessary either of two methods can be used; the conventional with a fixed frequency a-m



Fig. 1. I-f alignment curve.

Fig. 2. Discriminator alignment curve. At a we have the crossover point which should be midway between peaks.



16 • SERVICE, MAY, 1947

oscillator and output indicator, or *visual* with an oscilloscope as the indicating device and a signal generator which is frequency modulated. The visual method is the more effective, providing a very accurate control of each alignment step.

For the visual procedure, it is necessary to have a good signal generator covering all the frequencies to which the receiver will tune. This instrument should have a range of from 100 ke to 30 me, with an accuracy of calibration of 1% or better. Its maximum output should be at least 1 volt. The unit should also feature internal audio modulation (400 cycles) of reasonable accuracy. In addition the instrument should also have attenuation, variable over $\frac{1}{2}$ to 100,000 microvolts, with about 10% accuracy. An output measuring device, such as a vacuum-tube voltmeter, is also desirable.

Another required instrument is a wide-band signal generator covering the i-f of the receiver with a sweep circuit of ± 200 kc. This instrument could be included with the r-f signal generator.

The cathode-ray oscilloscope should be a wide-range type using preferably a 5" tube.

I-F Alignment

Alignment should be started by connecting the vertical amplifier of the scope across the grid resistor in the limiter circuit. The low side of the vertical amplifier should connect to ground and the high side should connect to the grid load resistor through a $\frac{1}{2}$ -megohm resistor to isolate the connecting lead. The sweep generator should be adjusted so that the middle or center of the sweep is exactly at the i-f frequency of the receiver to be aligned; sweep width should be ± 200



Fig. 4. Typical v-h-f signal generators suitable for f-m set alignment. Model above is a G. E. YGS-3 featuring an r-f oscillator with a fundamental frequency range of 100 ke to 150 me in seven continuously variable bands. Model below is a Silver 906 with an 8-range rotary turrettype oscillator to cover the 90- to 170-me range on fundamental frequency output.



Fig. 3. Typical cathode-ray 'scopes which can be used for v-h-f slignment. Unit at right is a DuMont 208; below, G. E. CRO-5A. Both use a 5" tube.



kc. The high side of the signal generator should be connected through a .05 mfd capacitor to the grid of the i-f tube preceding the limiter. The low side of the signal generator should be connected to the same ground used for the oscilloscope; if different grounds are used, oscillations in the i-f circuits are likely to develop. The signal input from the oscillator should be sufficiently high so that the limiter is functioning. This point is indicated when an increase in signal input no longer changes the amplitude of the curve. The limiter input transformer is aligned by adjusting the primary and secondary trimmers so that the curves on the 'scope screen on the forward and reverse sweep coincide and are as nearly flat-topped as possible without materially reducing the amplitude of the curve. During these adjustments the horizontal sweep of the oscilloscope should be adjusted to synchronize with the synchronizing pulses developed in the signal generator 50 as to keep the pattern on the scope stationary.

After the limiter input transformer has been adjusted, the input of the signal generator should be connected to the grid of the next preceding i-f tube (if there are two i-f tubes, which is the usual case). The trimmers on the i-f transformer connected to the plate of this tube are adjusted for coincidence of the forward and reverse sweeps and the curve is made as nearly flat-topped as possible without loss of amplitude. The next step is to connect the signal generator to the grid of the converter tube through a 22mfd capacitor and adjust the trimmers on the first i-f transformer as before so that the resultant curve will appear as shown in Fig. 1. This completes the alignment of the i-f transformers and the next step is to align the discriminator transformer. The i-f transformers have been aligned stage-by-stage and no over-all adjustments should be made after completing the stage-by-stage adjustments.

Discriminator Alignment

The signal generator is left connected to the grid of the converter tube and its frequency setting remains the same as before, but the 'scope is removed from across the limiter grid resistor and is now connected across the diode load of the discriminator, which simply means that it is connected across the audio output of the discriminator. When this is done, the trimmer on the primary of the discriminator transformer should be adjusted for center crossover of the two curves. This crossover point should be approximately midway between the two sets of peaks: Fig. 2. If necessary the crossover lines should be readjusted.

R-F Alignment

In this operation the signal generator is removed from the grid of the converter tube and connected directly to the antenna input terminal of the receiver. The 'scope should be removed from across the diode load and a sensitive d-c voltmeter connected across the limiter grid resistor with a ¹/₄megohm resistor in series with it to isolate the lead. The dial pointer must coincide with the proper mark on the low-frequency end of the scale when the gang capacitor is completely closed.

The signal generator is then adjusted to some frequency near the high end of the receiver dial and the dial pointer set to this frequency. The output of the signal generator should be unmodulated. The oscillator trimmer is then adjusted for maximum output as indicated on the voltmeter across the limiter grid load. Then the high-frequency trimmers in the antenna and r-f tuned circuits are adjusted for maximum output. This completes the alignment of the high end of the dial.

In the next step the signal generator is adjusted to some point on the low end of the dial and the dial pointer set to this frequency. The oscillator padder, if one is provided, is then adjusted for maximum output. The low-frequency trimmers in the antenna and r-f circuits, if provided, are then adjusted for maximum output.

The r-f alignment on the low end of the dial may not be necessary on some receivers. During alignment of the r-f stages, the output of the signal generator should be kept as low as possible for satisfactory meter reading.

During the alignment of the i-f stages, the output of the signal gen-(Continued on page 53)



Left, below: Preparing the tag with complete customer-complaint data. Right, below: bench in the Morton Service Shop.



Streamlining Servicing with A TAG SYSTEM

by RUSSELL S. MORTON

THE USE OF TAGS, with detailed data on service work, has been found to be exceedingly important in our Service Shop. The tag we adopted is quite simple and provides much invaluable information, such as the exact complaint and previous performance of the set. This eliminates any friction with

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Mc- 3.6	- 7.2	10.8	14.4	18.0 4
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1-8-4	+5D	IND F	ILT.	130
1-PIU	T			10
Tubes 2/4	21.15)			230
PU.ADDD	Mileage	18 01	54	1.08
(OVER)		Laber		6.75
		TOTAL	181	3123

the customer on a *call back*, when the set has stopped due to other causes.

Itemization

After repairs are completed, the exact nature of the repairs are itemized on the tag. The parts and tubes are listed at list prices. Time, mileage, pickup and delivery charges are also shown.

Billing Practice

Billing for a fixed amount, without itemizing, is not practiced, as this invites customer friction and suspicion. For instance, if the set should stop within a few days, and the cause was found to be something not connected with the original complaint, the repair tag would show it.

Tag Wired to Set

The repair tag is wired to the back of the set and stays there. As the customer picks up the set, or it is deliv-

Front and rear of tags used by Russell S. Morton in his Shop.

ered, the customer is told to keep the tag, as that is his guarantee.

This system has been used for several years and fills all requirements with a minimum of bookkeeping. The cost is very low, averaging about a cent a piece, in lots of five thousand.

MEMBER RADIO MFGRS. SERVICE	ĺ
OUR GUARANTEE	
We hereby state that only the high- est grade of new parts and tubes were used in the servicing of this set, and it any new part installed by us, proves defective within a period of 90 days from the date of installa- tion, such part will be replaced by us ABSOLUTELY FREE.	
This set, before leaving our Labor- atory was thoroughly checked per- sonally for satisfactory Radio ec- ception.	
Signed	
RUSSELL S. MORTON	
Associate I. R. E.	
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MIXER-OSCILLATORS In Television Receivers

A Detailed Analysis of Mixer-Oscillator Systems Used in G. E. 801, RCA 630 TS, Viewtone VP101A, Philco 10 TK, RCA TRK-5 and 12, G. E. HM 171 and Du Mont Models

ONE OF THE MOST CAREFULLY DE-SIGNED sections of the television receiver is the mixer-oscillator, for it is here that the noise-to-signal problem is quite acute. When the antenna and transmisson line are properly installed, in a reasonably noise-free location, the primary source of noise is usually the r-f amplifier or the mixer-oscillator; a dominant noise is the mixer-conversion noise. But the greater the signal on the grid of the mixer and the more efficiently the converter utilizes this signal, the more the signal will rise above the noise.

Conversion Conductance

Conversion conductance is an important factor in the noise-signal problem, for it is the measure of how effective a tube is in converting a small grid voltage change at signal frequency to a substantial plate current change at the i-f frequency. This conversion conductance is always less than the actual mutual conductance of the tube. Nevertheless, conversion conductance

by EDWARD M. NOLL

Instructor in Television Temple University

can be made ample by holding up the L to C ratio of the grid input and plate output tuned circuits, and by injecting the local oscillation from a separate local_oscillator directly into the signal control grid of the mixer. In many television receivers triodes are used as mixers because of their lower noise characteristics.

Features of Mixer-Oscillator Systems

1. Band switching is a feature of many sets. Inasmuch as proper choice of the value of parts and the mechanical arrangement of the tube circuits are so very critical in obtaining the most gain at the required bandwidth, one set of operating constants will

Fig. I. Mixer-oscillator of G.E. 801.



20 • SERVICE, MAY, 1947

only suffice as an efficient combination at one frequency. Consequently, when bandswitching is used for channel changing, an entire new set of constants are usually substituted on each channel. Thus, the r-f section operates at optimum efficiency on each channel. This system, with push buttons or rotary switches, of course, affords a very convenient method for the televiewer. In some new receivers a continuous tuning system is used to tune over 13 television channels, in one or two bands.

2. A small variable capacitor is used for fine tuning, varying the local oscillator frequency over a limited range. Inasmuch as the r-f amplifier and mixer stages are very broadly tuned, it is only necessary to vary the local oscillator frequency to set the picture and sound carrier frequencies at the proper point on the bandpass characteristic.

3. Push-pull amplifier mixer and oscillator stages are used because of their added stability and high-frequency efficiency. These stages employ linear tank circuits which can be conveniently tuned by a shorting-bar arrangement.

4. In many r-f transformer circuits the resonant circuits are tuned by varying the resonant circuits inductance with a movable metallic core. This method does not require a physical variable capacitor which would add capacity to the circuit and lower the L to C ratio.

5. Tubes with a high-conversion conductance, particularly miniature

It's the shape of the shimmy that counts!

Contraction Radio Dial Lights



CERTAIN radio frequencies cause considerable vibration in the filament and lead-in wires of a dial lamp. Testing old style lamps, General Electric research engineers found that

the difference in natural .frequency between the coil and the lead-in wires produced a destructive whipping action which eventually tore the filament apart. By "matching" these frequen-



Old Filament New Filament

cies in the new lamps, they permitted the filament to vibrate without bending—and eliminated a common cause of lamp failure.

This example is typical of the constant research which makes G-E miniature lamps the leaders in quality and service. Features like these assure satisfied customers and satisfying profits when you sell G-E lamps for radio dial lights and similar uses:

- 1. Dependable, trouble-free performance.
- 2. High level of maintained light output.
- 3. Low current consumption.
- 4. Long life.
- 5. Profitable to handle.
 6. Greater dealer acceptance.

FOR INFORMATION on prices and types of G-E miniature lamps, see your nearby G-E Lamp Office. Or write to General Electric Co., Div. 166, S-2, Nela Park, Cleveland 12, Obio.





tubes with low capacities, are used in practically all tv models. Separate oscillator tubes are used with grid injection of mixer tube to raise conversion efficiency; more i-f signal per given signal on mixer grid.

6. Models also use special resonant circuits and filters to reduce sensitivity of r-f sections to i-f and other unwanted frequencies. These filters and resonant circuits insure maximum transfer of desired signals and maxinum rejection of undesired signals. Thus high-gain i-f systems can be used without danger of feedback or interference.

7. Relatively low-value grid resistors or other loading resistors are often used to load the tuned circuits somewhat and to flatten the bandpass characteristic.

Local Oscillator

It is necessary that local oscillator tube also have a high mutual conductance and low capacity to oscillate efficiently and be stable at the high frequencies. Tubes such as the 6J6, 6C4, 6J5, 7A4 and other new miniature triodes are used and connected in modified Hartley or ultra-audion circuits.

When switching channels, the local oscillator frequency must also be changed. This is done in most receivers by adding sections of inductance to the tuned circuit. In some receivers this is accomplished by switching actual trimmer capacities. Each oscillator tuned circuit, corresponding to a certain position of channel switch, is tuned by means of a movable core or small trimmer capacitor.

A small variable capacitor, known

as a fine tuning control, is used for precise setting of the local oscillator frequency on each channel. By means of this control, which only changes the oscillator frequency, the picture and sound carriers are centered on the r-f bandpass characteristics. Thus the exact i-f frequencies are produced in the mixer output. It is not necessary to vary the other tuned circuits for this fine adjustment, because they are inherently broad with respect to the small frequency variation of the local oscillator required to put the i-f picture and sound carriers on frequency.

The i-f frequencies of the new television receivers are in the 20 to 26megacycle regions. The older receivers were in the 7- to 15-megacycle region. It is apparent therefore that the mixer of the television receiver functions as a dual mixer because it acts as a mixer for the picture carrier frequencies and also for the sound carrier frequencies. Consequently, because of this dual-mixer action and the spacing between the emitted picture and sound carrier frequencies, two i-f frequencies are produced in mixer output with a single local oscillator.

Commercial Mixer-Oscillator Combinations

In the G.E. 801, a 13-channel receiver, Fig. 1, individual coils are used for mixer and oscillator stages on each channel. A tuned transformer couples the plate circuit of the r-f amplifier to the mixer grid circuit on each channel, each channel having its own individual double tuned transformer. The channel switch also switches in a new oscillator coil for each channel and at the same time grounds all the remaining coils.

The mixer oscillator stage is a dual triode 7F8; one section serves as a mixer and the other as a local oscillator. Feedback for the local oscillator is obtained from a cathode coil; the actual tuned circuit of the local oscillator exists between grid and ground. A small capacitor shunts the tuned circuit and serves as a fine tuning control.

An unusual r-f mixer-oscillator appears in the RCA 630TS television receiver; Fig. 2. This model employs linear tank circuits as the tuned elements and the tubes are dual-triode miniatures connected in a push-pull arrangement. The, mixer stage uses uned grid lines, while the oscillator stage utilizes tuned plate lines. Channel switching is accomplished by effectively moving a shorting bar up and down the tuned lines. A small trimmer capacitor, also used to tune the local oscillator plate line, acts as a fine tuning control.

Actually the linear tank circuits are not made up of long continuous rods, with which we are familiar in the usual high-frequency circuit. Instead we have small coils which are mounted around the periphery of a rotary switch. Whenever the channel switch is turned from the high to a lower frequency a new section of inductance is added to the transmission lines. This new section is in the form of a small coil mounted on two contacts at the top of the rotary switch. Local oscillations from the plate lines of the local oscillator are link coupled to the grid lines of the mixer.

The 6J6 miniature duo-triode has a very low input capacity and a high mutual conductance. This high-frequency tube, in conjunction with the tuned lines, form a very efficient and stable high-frequency circuit.

The mixer oscillator circuit of the Viewtone VP101A is in Fig. 3 (page 46). This receiver does not use an r-f stage and the antenna is coupled directly to the grid of the mixer through the proper antenna input transformer. The mixer tube is a high G_m 6AC7 pentode, while the local oscillator is a miniature triode, a 6C4. The local oscillator signal is injected directly to the grid circuit of the mixer through a small 1-mmfd capacitor. The local oscillator is an ultra-audion, and channel switching is accomplished by

(Continued on page 46)



RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY RADIC RECEIVING TUBE DIVISION NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SERVICE, MAY, 1947 • 23

SPECIAL PURPOSE TUBES

TRANSMITTING TUBES

HEARING AID TUEES



THE SHADED-POLE MOTOR is an a-c motor varying in size from approximately 1/100 hp to 1/30 hp. It is used for applications requiring a very low starting torque such as small fans, blowers, oil burners, hair dryers, ventilators, unit heaters and phonos. These motors have a constant-speed running characteristic.

The stator is usually of the concentrated field type somewhat similar to the universal motor, and has a laminated core consisting of salient field poles on which a coil of wire is placed. The poles are provided with a slot near one end, in which a solid copper coil of one turn, called a shading coil, is placed. In the motor of Fig. 2 just one coil is used although two field poles are formed.

All shaded-pole motors have squirrel-cage rotors. The rotor usually consists of slotted laminated iron core and a winding consisting of heavy copper bars which are placed in the core and connected to each other by means of heavy copper rings located on both ends of the core. In many motors the rotor has a one-piece cast aluminum winding, as in Fig. 3.

The end shields or brackets are located on the sides and contain the bearings in which the shaft of the motor rotates. The end shields are Part II . . . Testing and Trouble Shooting of Shaded-Pole Type Motors Which are Used in Small Fans, Blowers and Phono Units

by ROBERT ROSENBERG

Instructor in Armature Winding and Motor Repair George Westinghouse Vocational High School

bolted or screwed to the frame. Selfaligning bearings are generally used.

Operation:

All self-starting single-phase a-c motors require an auxiliary winding to provide the motor with a starting torque. In a shaded-pole motor the starting winding consists of just one closed turn of heavy copper wire embedded in one side of each stator pole. On starting, a current is induced into the shaded poles from the main poles. The shading coils establish a magnetic field which is out of phase with that established by the main fields and a rotating field is produced sufficient to give the desired starting torque. When the motor reaches speed, the effect of the shading coils is negligible.

Shaded Pole Motor Windings

The ordinary shaded-pole motor has projecting field poles on which are placed the shading coils; Fig. 4. The coils fitting over the poles are either wound on forms like those used for winding universal motor fields or wound directly on the core depending on the original manner of winding. Leads are connected to the coil ends and are taped or tied to the coil. The



24 • SERVICE, MAY, 1947

Fig. 1. Shaded pole motor used for phonograph service. (Alliance Mfg.),

Fig. 2. Another type of shaded-pole motor for phonographs. (Alliance Mfg.).





Fig. 3. The main parts of a shaded-pole motor (G. E.)

field coils are held in position in the same manner as universal field coils.⁴

In rewinding, it is necessary to replace the same number of turns of the same size wire and with the same insulation. The new coils must be same size as the old ones, otherwise difficulty may be encountered in slipping them over the pole.

Where the turns are wound directly on the core, insulating paper must be placed on the core to prevent the wires from grounding in the core. It is good practice to put insulating paper on the core whenever the coil touches the core.

These type motors are made for 2, 4, 6, and 8 poles; adjacent poles are usually connected for opposite polarity. A connection diagram of a 4-pole shaded-pole motor is shown in Fig. 5.

Some shaded-pole motors are constructed with a stator core having slots into which coils are wound, instead of salient pole pieces. The main poles are wound into the slots and connected for opposite polarity. The shaded-pole windings also consist of coils of wire instead of the solid copper ring. The shaded windings are connected for opposite polarity and closes on itself. It occupies only about one-third of a pole side. Fig. 6 shows a wiring diagram of this motor.

Reversing a Shaded Pole Motor

Some shaded-pole motors are so constructed that they can be reversed

¹See April discussion.

merely by throwing a switch. Most of them, however, cannot be reversed unless they are taken apart. To reverse a motor of this type, it is necessary to disassemble the motor, reverse the stator end and reassemble.

Because the direction of rotation of a shaded pole motor is from the main pole to the shaded pole, the direction is clockwise, as in Fig. 7*a*, and counterclockwise, as in Fig. 7*b*. This method of reversing must be used if the motor is not externally reversible.

There is also one type of shaded-pole motor that can be reversed externally; this has one main winding and two separate shaded windings. The stator of this motor has slots into which the windings are placed.

The main winding is usually distributed over several slots, but may have only one coil per pole. Each of the two shaded-pole windings has as many poles as the main windings, but only one shaded winding is used at a time. One shaded winding forms at one side of each main pole, the other forms a pole on the other side. This is illustrated in Fig. 8 where a complete pole consists of one main coil and two shaded coils. Fig. 10 shows a diagram of the connections for this type motor. The main poles are connected in series for alternate polarity and so are the shading poles. When rotation is desired in a certain direction, the circuit of one shaded winding is closed and the other left open; Fig. 9. To reverse the motor it is necessary to open the closed shaded winding circuit and



Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7a and 7b (top to bottom): Fig. 4. A four-pole shaded-pole motor, showing the projecting field cores and the shading windings. Fig. 5. Four-pole shaded pole motor with the field poles connected in series for alternate polarity. Fig. 6. Connection diagram of a shaded-pole motor having slots instead of projecting field cores. Fig. 7a and b. In a we have the position of the stator core for clockwise rotation. In b appears the counterclockwise rotation position.

close the other shaded winding circuit. Thus the position of the shaded poles is changed, with reference to the main poles, thereby causing a reversal in direction of rotation.

Speed Control of a Shaded-Pole Motor

In Fig. 10 appears a diagram of a shaded-pole motor used for fan service. The speed of these motors is varied by inserting a choke coil in series with the main winding, and taps on the choke coil provide the different speeds.

Procedure for Analyzing Shaded-Pole Motor Trouble

When this type of motor fails to run properly, a definite procedure should be followed to determine what repairs are necessary to replace in running condition; a series of tests should be made on the motor to discover the exact trouble.

In the first step the motor should be inspected externally to detect such mechanical trouble as broken end shields, bent shafts, burned leads, etc. Then the motor should be tested for bearing trouble. This trouble is very frequently the cause of motor troubles, particularly in shaded-pole units. If the shaft can be moved vertically in the bearing, a worn bearing or a worn shaft is indicated. Rotation should be then tried by turning the rotor by hand. A shaft that does not turn freely usually indicates bearing trouble. The next step involves disassembling. In this instance, the shields are marked before disassembling so that the motor can be put together properly after repair.

Testing Shaded-Pole Motors Ground Test

Ground Test: The ground test is the next step. A test lamp set, described in April article, is used. One test lead is connected to one of the leads of the motor and the other test lead to the frame of the motor. If the lamp lights the winding is grounded.

If the motor is grounded it will be necessary to locate and remove the ground before making the other tests. Visual inspection should be tried first; in other words, the winding should be examined closely to see whether any wires are touching the core. If the ground cannot be located it will be necessary to rewind the coil. If the motor has more than one field coil it will be necessary to disconnect the connections between field coils to find the coil that is grounded.

Open Circuits: Open circuits in a shaded-pole motor may be due to a break in the coil or loose connections at splices. To locate an open a test



Fig. 9. Diagram of a reversible shaded-pole motor. To reverse this motor one series of shading coils is opened and the other series closed.

lamp is used to test each coil for opens. Where the lamp does not light an open is indicated.

If the open can be located and is due to a broken wire, a splice will usually suffice to close the open. In many cases, however, the open may be deep in the coil and therefore rewinding will be necessary.

Test for Correct Polarity: In shadedpole motors of more than one coil, it is necessary to connect the coils for alternate polarity. To test for correctpolarity the coils must be connected in series to a source of low-voltage d-c and a compass placed alongside each coil. The compass needle should reverse at each coil. If the same compass needle end points to two adjacent coils the leads of the second coil should be reversed.

Common Troubles and Repairs

(1) If a shaded-pole motor fails to start the trouble may be:

(A) Burned out fuse. The fuses should be removed and tested with test lamp. If the lamp lights, the fuse is good; a burned-out fuse is indicated when the test lamp does not light.

(B) Worn bearings. If the bearing is sufficiently worn, the rotor will rest on the stator core thereby preventing rotation. This is due to the fact that this type of motor has very little starting torque and consequently will refuse to turn over when the rotor touches the stator. To check a motor for this condition the shaft should be moved up and down as shown in Fig. 11. Motion in this manner indicates a worn bearing. The only remedy is to replace the bearings.

(C) Shorted or burned-out coil. Shorted coils can usually be detected by eye or smell. The only remedy is replacement or rewinding. When the insulating enamel on the wire fails, the individual turns become shorted and cause the coil to become extremely hot and burn out.

(D) Assembled improperly. When a motor is assembled properly the rotor can be turned very easily by hand. If the rotor cannot easily be turned, there is indication that the end plates are not fastened securely to the frame or that

(Continued on page 49)









Fig. 11. Up and down movement which indicates a worn bearing.





Molded Speaker Housings



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ECA's Package Sound Line also includes a wide variety of microphones, amplifiers and turntables... precisionmatched with these speakers. Also available is the popular RCA Two-Station Intercom System. Together these units represent a beautifully balanced line which you can purchase complete through one source – RCA. The line s built right and priced right for a steady volume of profitable business.

Get this new speaker folder, and its companion folders on microphones,

amplifiers and intercoms. They contain specific information on RCA package sound items... just printed and waiting for you. Address: Dept. 76-E, Sound Equipment Section, RCA, Camden, New Jersey.



H-F Conversion With the 7F81

ON THE 88 TO 108-mc f-m and the 44 to 216-mc tv bands, best results are obtained with high-conversion gain and low noise-level type tubes. A tube providing such service and widely used in v-h-f receivers is the 7F8, a high mutual conductance duo-triode. In triode-converter applications, two effects must be considered very carefully. Both effects are caused by the relatively high grid-to-plate capacity of the triode which results in degeneration at the i-f and loading of the input circuit at the signal frequency.

Since it is not practical to neutralize the grid-plate capacity, other precautions must be taken to eliminate its undesirable effects. To prevent degeneration of the i-f frequency the impedance from grid to ground must be made low at the i-f frequency. This is particularly applicable to seriestuned signal input circuits which are sometimes used to obtain a larger coil and simplify band switching; Fig. 1.

ons

Since the grid to plate capacity is about 1.5 mmfd and the total capacity from grid to ground is about 30 mmfd, a feedback path for the i-f frequency



Fig. 1. Series-tuned signal-input circuit used to obtain a large coil and simplified band switching.



¹From a paper by William P. Mueller, Sylvania Electric.

Fig. 5. Loading is eliminated in this circuit by making the plate circuit inductive rather than capacitive; $L=.05~{\rm to}~.2$ microhenries.



Figs. 2 and 3. Circuits that can be used to prevent degeneration. These circuits feature a low impedance to ground.



is created with a percentage feedback of 5%. A stage gain of 20 without degeneration would be reduced to only 10 with this feedback present. To prevent this degeneration, circuits shown in Figs. 2 and 3 can be used. These circuits present a sufficiently low impedance to ground.

Fig. 4 shows a circuit which provides an input resistance of 20,000 ohms for the 7F8. This is in addition to the loading due to transit time, and is low enough to be objectionable. To eliminate this loading, the plate circuit is made inductive rather than capacitive; Fig. 5.

This prompts the introduction of a negative resistance component into the grid circuit which effectively eliminates some of the resistance introduced by the transit time loading and circuit losses. To eliminate the possibility of the circuit oscillating at the frequency at which the inductance is parallel resonant with the tube plate-to-cathode capacity, it is sometimes advisable to shunt the inductance with a resistor of about 1500 ohms. A typical cir-

(Continued on page 54)

Fig. 4. Here we have a circuit with an input of 20.000 ohms; this is in addition to loading due to transit time and is low enough to be objectionable.



SWAP-BUY or SELL

WANTED-2 Ecophone receivers; one S-20R receiver; 35Z4 tube; 50Z7 tube, new or used equipment will be okay. Will arswer all letters. Charles B, Fletcher SH W. 20th St., Charles D, Tenn

WANTED-Good used records. Please state price and how many you have. McDonald's Radio, 506 N. Wood St., Benton, III

FOR SALE—Record player on 10 x 12" board, plays up to 12" records, \$10; 4-watt phone amplifier with 4" spkr., \$10; popular assortment of records, ail in albums (42) 332—or trade all 3 for \$-33 in good cond, and xia mike. Wendell P'um, Emily St., Mt. Morris, Ti

WANTED FOR CASH-Meissner sig. splicer with coils. Also Shure S55A 3-leg base mike floor stand, must have orig, iridescent gray finish. If good condition, will pay 89 cash. All letters answered C E. Cowper, 58 Rhyl Ave., Toronto, Canada.

WANTED-2E5 and 2A7 tube. Walter B. Kulszre, 2908 W. North Ave., Baltimore LF, Md.

FOR SALE-7 tuning units BC-37512 200 kc. to 15.5 mc, excluding broadcast band, \$55. George Cole, 514 Vine St., Hamiltor, Ohio.

SELL OR SWAP-BC-342M 110 V. a-a supply, S' p.m. speaker, tech, manual, perfect condition, \$35 com-plete; HRQ receiver kit, all parts with cabinet, S meter, rtal, all mounted, just needs wiring, \$36 complete. Ed Ballard, 4230 CarppelD Drive, Culver City, Calif.

WANTED-Wilcox.Gay recordia, or any good recorder. Will trade Hallicraters 8-10 with Gon-Set moise limiter, one month old. All ters answered. W. E. Higgins. 1217 So. Merced Ave., El Monte, Calt.

FOR SALE-115 V. 60 cy. power trans-former 7D0V, 90 ma. new, \$1; .000365 mid 3 game condenser, \$1; 6K7. 6A7, 7B7, 3016 GT etc., 50¢ each; 7-tube punched chassis. Harry Skoritouski, 1501 Crewr Ave., Scranton, Pa.

FOR SALE-2 mit, transceiver all ready to go. Includes everything from folded di-pole to a c power supply. All for \$75. Herbert Paskin, 14 Markham Drive, W. New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

WANTED - For cash - Surplus BC-683 FM receivers in new, or excellent condi-tion. Write price and condition. R. Reams Goodice, Box 1023, Nashville 2.

FOR SALE—Complete course in radio, electronics ty DePorest. Includes funda-mentais or radio and electronics, air-craft racio federision, radio servicing, plus 8 b.g kits of radio parts with in-structione. Also other books. Harold Frenchs, Tharington, Neb.

FOR SALE—Monitor crystaliner, com-plete with ID crystals, used very little, Cost \$59.9.7, will sell for \$47.50. Jay Hillwerd, 420 Water St., Beltider, Hillyerd, N. J.

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Replacing Wets **IS ONLY THE** BEGINNING!

Sprague Type WR Capacitors are especially designed can type dry electrolytics having very high voltage formation. They'll stand high surges or peak volt-ages. They'll handle the strong a-c ripples that often cause ordinary 450v. dry electrolytic capacitors to break down. In short, they're absolutely "tops" for replacing ANY wet electrolytic capacitor

in a radio set — and a lot more besides! Actually, they're "just what the doctor ordered" for JUKE BOXES, television sets or any application where ordinary condensers have the annoying habit of breaking down to cause a whale of a lot of trouble - not to mention dissatisfied customers. Buy them from Sprague distributors in 8, 16 and 25 mfd. sizes — to fit standard "wet" mounting holes — and CONSERVATIVELY rated at 500v. D.C. working voltage and 600v. surge! Ask for Sprague Type WR!

SELL OR SWAP-Radio City Products 423, 1000 ohms-per-volt multitester, a-c, d-c portable, in wood case. Trade for good hate model auto radio. Junior Ling, Box 709, Cleveland, Miss.

SELL OR SWAP--Test instruments in perfect condition, all new; table model radios; complete NRI course with VTVM meter. Write for list, Vanis Studio, Bridgeville, Del.

WANTED-Position as radio, FM and telegision serviceman. Prefer New Jer-sey location. 3 years' experience. Ot-tarko DiBiasi, 1732 86th St., Brooklyn 14, N. Y.

SELL OR SWAP-Used Readrite 430 tube checker. Sell or trade for good used sig, generator or other equipment. A. J. Margo, 3804 Merle St., Pittsburgh 4, Penna.

FOE SALE-Up and going radio busi-ness. Have 1100 critical tubes in stock,

complete servicing equipment, literature, stock of appliances, can expand, living quarters over shop. Write for details. C. E. Vandivier, 35 S. Water St., Franklin, Ind.

FOR SALE—Tube and set tester; chan-el analyzer; sig. generator; 30 assort. tubes; 200 assort. resistors; 25 con-densers. All in good condition. All for \$65 cash. James E. Fulkerson, McDon-ald and Roanoke Aves., New Albany, Ind. Ind.

FOR SALE—Rider's manuals 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, \$60; Earl Weber 200 tube checker, push button type, \$25. Perfect condition. Tube checker used 1 month. Bill Watkins, RFD #2, Cape Girardeau, Mo. 4. 200

FOR SALE—Many new tubes, in car-tons. All shipped C.O.D. 2B7, 60e; 3Q4, 90e; 6G6, 70e; 6W5, \$1.25; IB7, 70e; IH4, 60e; 6T7, 60e; IT5, \$1; IP5, \$1; IC5, 75e; 2A7, 75e; 6C7, 75e; Wilmer L. Anderson, 144 Exchange St., Bockland, Mass.

WANTED -- Position. Have completed course at Coyne Electric school. Anxious to get a job as trainee (G.I.) in radio work, store or factory. Vito A. Scovaz-zo, 1023 E. Locust St., Scranton 5, Penna zo, n Penna

FOR SALE—New CE Solar capacitor analyzer, \$45; Stancor A power pack, new condition, \$35; Want a complete bulkhead speaker with case, cable and plug for a Motorola auto radio. Paul Capito, 637 W. 21st St., Erie, Pa.

FOR SALE-Presto type J recording outfit complete with motor, cutting mech, db meter. B-10 Astatic play-back pick-up, mounted on temp, ply-wood base. No amplifier or spkr., \$75, Want 288X Hickok or equal. Will pay difference if any, J. S. Floan, 2201 Bryant Ave., Baltimore IT, Md.

SELL OR SWAP-450 tube tester, slightly used, good condition; Reming-ion portable typewriter, slighty used, good condition for what have you? Al-bert E. Stewart, 17 5th St., McMechen, W. Va.

FOR SALE-Hickok VTVM model 125 \$80 for Dumont 'scope, or what have you? Robert Elwell, 805 Garfield Ave., Bay City, Mich.

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 FOR SALE—RCA Hider chanalyst 162C
 like new, 20% off new price; Silver vomax 900A-1, 354; D-D capacitor bridge BN, perfect \$16; Detecto-Ray photo elec. switch L-162, new, \$15.
 E. H. Stevens, Bourbonnais, R 1, III E. H. Stevens, Bourbonnais, R I., III FOR SALE—Hallicratters Sky Cham-plon receiver S-20R with external speaker. Purchased Aug. 11, '46. A-1 shape, like new. Real buy at \$60. James C. Lindsay, W3GN5C, P. O. Box 81, North East. Md. FOR SALE—14 assorted receiving tubes, all guaranteed. Postpaid anywhere, \$10. George Colè, 514 Vine St., Hamilton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Super-pro Army model in good condition, \$150; also 50 ft. roll hG-8/U co-ax cable with UHF con-nectors \$2. Want GE wire recorder. E. Harris, 3319 Catalpa Ave., Chicago 25, 71

111. FOR SALE—Hallicrafters radio receiver S-20R Sky Champ. Little over year old, cost \$60, sell tor \$35. Good condi-tion. Pat Dormody, Cushing, Wisc. WANTED—First 22 lessons 1946 NRI radio course, also experiments, lessons 1 to 10, 11 to 20. Will trade 20 radio tubes for these lessons. Charles F. Otto, 2932 N. Leithpow St., Philadel-phia 33, Penna. FOR SALE—4 new 4573 ministure radio

FOR SALE—4 new 45Z3 miniature radio tubes, \$1.50 each; also crystal mike, model X-20 unused, with table base, 6 ft. cord, plono-plug connection, \$5. Send money order. John A. Oliver, 48 Page St., Avon, Mass.

Page SL, Avon, Mass. SELL OR SWAP—NRI radio course, 65 lessons. Will soll or swap for com-munications receiver in any condition. C. A. Kuhns, 3132 Broadway, San Diego 2, Calif.

wiero 2, Calif. wANTED — Browning 5-10 mtr. con-verter or similar; Howard 437 receiver. Will trade brand new Gon-Set noise silencer and HY-Q 75 transmitter as-sembled, part payment or cash. Alfred Foley, 4192 W, 143 St., Cleveland 11, Ohio.

(bio) WANTED—To buy a set of band spread 10 and 20 mtr. coils for National AC SW-3, coils 60A, 61A. T. H. Lincoln. 807 Main St. Winchester, Mass. SELL OR SWAP—Brand new T-17-B mike, cost \$2,25-will swan for any other kind of mike, any good used one that can be used for a 15-wait amplifier; also good electric train trans; what do you have in radio oil condensers? B. C. O'Connor, 325 E. Broadway, Louis-ville 2, Ky.

ville 2, Ky.
WANTED-SW-3 or similar receiver; also portable or mobile transmitter-receiver for 10 mtrs. or lower. Cush or trade Fried W2KNR 936 Fox St., Bronx 50, N. Y.
SWAP OR SELL-QST's, 140 issues '27 to '46. complete issues for '31, '32, '42 to '46. William J. Praetz, 223 War-wick St., Brooklyn. N. Y.

wick St., Brooklyn. N. Y. WANTED-25B8 tube of any make, new or used in good condition, or any tube that can be easily substituted if 25B8 isn't available. Jack N. Bussell, R.R. 20, Box 873, Indianapolis 44, Ind. FOR SALE-Navy TBX-8 transmitter, receiver. Transmitter operates from 2-5.8 meg. Power output c.w. 9 watts (A-1), phone 3 watts (A-3). Receiver 2-8 megs. Complete with tubes, cables, dynamotor and instruction book, \$30, M. Greenberg, 241 Bristol St., Brook-lyn 12, N. Y. FOR SALE-Hallicrafters \$-901 re.

FOR SALE—Hallicrafters S-2018 re-ceiver in A-1 condition, \$55. John Makus Jr., 65 Graham Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

4. N. J. FOR SALE—Video section for a TV set with 15 tubes, including 5" CRT, "as is" \$20; Philco car radio, no con-trols or cables, \$10. Walter Brunn. Box 466, Montvale, N. J.

WANTED-Wiring eircuit and align-ment data for Sig. C. BC-348 receiver, alreraft or photostat copies. J. H. Parker, 302 S. Summit Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

FOR SALE—Jensen 12" speakers D-9 and Jr.; Auditorium Ortho-dynamic, 900 ohm field, handles 25 watts; Ghirardi's Radio Physics, 2nd ed. All letters answered, R. Hincheliffe, 612 Vine St., Liverpool, N. Y.

WANTED-Schematic and wiring dia-grams for BC-375E. Either or both at your price or will rent. WTKQX. Hox 292, Moscow, Idaho.

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Fig. 1. Circuit of a universal-type speaker test setup for rapid speaker substitution. Two switches permit instant selection of the proper secondary impedance for matching to receiver output circuits. The chart supplied with the transformer should be cemented on the test speaker cabinet for ready reference. An added refinement would be a chart of the load impedances of all output tubes, obtained from any tube manual.



Fig. 2. Diagram of an added feature for a universal test speaker; a 15-henry choke connected in series with three adjustable 20-watt resistors, suitably tapped and brought out to a switch, which permits the substitution of an appropriate value of choke and resistance for defective field coils. The use of universal field and speaker-test systems permits the checking of a receiver when these parts are either missing or defective.



Fig. 3. Correct method for connecting an antenna-cathode type volume control. A limiting resistor, usually 300 ohms, should be installed in series with the cathode to prevent excessive plate current when the control is set for maximum volume. Note that the low end of the control is connected directly to the antenna terminal, and not to the antenna-coil primary return. Wire-wound volume controls are better singe high current passes through the control.



Servicing Helps

UNIVERSAL TEST BENCH SPEAKER SETUP

QUITE OFTEN, Service Men have to repair a receiver whose speaker is missing; usually it's left in the console by the customer. A universal-type speaker mounted on the bench is quite handy for testing the set. The speaker is also quite useful for checking distortion, hum or low volume that may be caused by a defective speaker.

In Fig. 1 appears a hookup for a test-speaker setup. The output transformer is of the universal type, with two sets of push-pull connections on the primary side, and a tapped secondary. Almost any combination of impedance values is thus made possible. The impedance ratios may be obtained by referring to the chart which usually accompanies the transformer. This chart should be mounted in a convenient location for ready reference.

The speaker should be of the p-m type, preferably an 8", 10-watt type, capable of handling the output of the larger receivers. It is also suggested that a smaller p-m speaker of the 5" type be installed for checking table models, since with the larger speaker connected to a table type receiver, it may appear that the midget speaker is not supplying adequate reproduction.

If the output transformer is of the better type, the reproduction may be superior to that of the original speaker, and some allowance should be made for the difference in quality. On the other hand, if the test speaker is

Universal-Type Speaker Test Unit. Connecting Antenna-Cathode Type Volume Controls. Use of Emergency-Type Signal Tracer

mounted in a small cabinet of the wall type, the reproduction may be inferior to that of the original speaker in the larger cabinet.

By bringing out the primary connections to pin jacks, suitably labeled, and using two rotary switches for the secondary, a very workmanlike job can be constructed. However, the switches are a refinement, but they will speed up the work. Soldered connections are just as effective, and may be reconnected for each specific job.

Where the speaker being replaced is of the field coil type, the problem is complicated, particularly where the speaker field is being used in the filter network. The substitution of a resistor of the same d-c resistance may not be satisfactory due to the hum level. If the original speaker is available, the best plan is to use the field coil and disconnect the voice coil leads. However, quite often the field coil is open, and a check of the receiver, in spite of this failing, is necessary to find out if any further servicing is necessary, for purposes of price quotation.

A choke and adjustable resistor are also handy for a quick temporary repair. A hookup for this combination is shown in Fig. 2. Here, a 15 henry

150-ma choke, of 500 ohms d-c resistance, has been connected in series with three tapped 20-watt resistors, permitting the selection of ten values for speaker field substitution. The shown should cover the values majority of field resistance values to a fair approximation. The switch should be of the heavy-duty type, because of the high current demands of the usual speaker field circuit. This circuit also serves another function: it may be used to determine the resistance of a speaker field, whose value is not The method used is to set known. the switch for the highest value circuit resistance, and then reduce the value until the proper tube voltages are obtained. The proper value of the field coil resistance may then be read from the calibrated switch.

INSTALLING ANTENNA-CATHODE CONTROLS

IN INSTALLING ANTENNA-CATHODE type volume controls the low end of the control is often improperly connected to the antenna coil primary return. The correct method for installing this type of control is shown in Fig. 3. The low end of the volume control must be connected directly to

(Continued on page 44)

HORDARSON THE OLDEST MANUFACTURER OF QUALITY TRANSFORMER EQUIPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

For well over fifty years Thordarson has been turning out the finest in amateur and industrial transformer equipment. Founded in 1895 by Chester Thordarson, designer of the first amateur transmitting transformer, this company has pioneered many new developments, including the superior coil and core materials now used in its entire line. Describing quality transformers for every ham requirement, the Thordarson catalog is still regarded as the "bible" of the radio amateur.

In the industrial field, Thordarson was first to design and build transformers for specific applications. To this day, when there is a question of correct transformer design, Thordarson is usually consulted first. Thordarson Amplifiers, a logical outgrowth of this vast transformer manufacturing experience, are regarded by experts as the finest in present-day sound equipment.

In the future, as in the past, Thordarson Transformers and Amplifiers will continue to be manufactured to the same high standards which have distinguished their production from the beginning. When you specify Thordarson you will always be sure of obtaining a product which is as perfect as a half century of electronic manufacturing experience can make it.





IN THE APRIL ISSUE DISCUSSION of television receiver r-i amplifiers by Edward M. Noll,¹ it was indicated that the grounded-grid and linear-tank r-f circuits would be used in many of the new tw models. It now has been learned that two recently-announced tw models, the G. E. 801 and the RCA 630 TS, are using these type r-f stages; the G. E. model employing the grounded-grid method and the RCA set with the linear tank. These circuits are shown in Figs. 1 and 2, respectively.

G.E. Circuit

In the G. E. circuit a miniature pentode is connected as a triode. The grid is grounded and the cathode circuit consists of a tuned circuit on each channel. The inductor of tuned circuit resonates with the total distributed capacity on the proper frequency. This cathode circuit is tuned on each of the thirteen channels with a rotary switch, which adds additional inductance on



each channel as the switch is rotated from thirteen to one.

The inductance of the plate-tuned circuit is also changed on each band. In this case, however, an individual coil is inserted for each channel position. Antenna is capacitively coupled to cathode-tuned circuit. Inductor L_1 shunts off any low frequencies (around i-f range) attempting to enter receiver.

RCA System

The RCA receiver r-f stage consists of a miniature 6J6 dual triode connected as a push-pull amplifier. The plate circuit contains a transmission line section as a tuned circuit. Channel-switching is accomplished by adding or subtracting sections of line in the same manner as the frequency of any linear-tank circuit is varied, by moving a shorting bar up or down the line. In this case, however, the lines are not stretched out in one long

¹See article on mixer-oscillator circuits in television receivers; page 20.

Fig. 1. G.E. 801 r-f stage.

Fig. 2. RCA 630TS r-f stage.

length, but form a part of a rotary switch which adds a small inductor to the linear tank circuit as the channel switch is varied from channel thirteen to one.

Antenna is also capacitively coupled to the grids of r-f amplifier. Antenna and transmission line are properly terminated in 300 ohms by two 150ohm resistors connected grid-to-grid. Transformer T_1 shunts out low frequencies. Two small neutralizing capacitors prevent r-f oscillations.

Instrument Analysis: Supreme 561 A-F/R-F Signal Generator

This test unit (Fig. 3; page 34) is a combination signal generator incorporating an a-f generator, r-f generator and a frequency modulator.

A-F Generatar

The a-f generator is of the beat-frequency type designed to produce a controlled source of signal covering 15 to 15,000 cycles. The output of this section is provided with a transformer which offers a choice of four impedances to match the input of p-a amplifiers, motion picture sound equip-(Continued on page 36)



ELECTRONIC MEASUREMENTS



1. A conventional Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter with self-contained power source.

2. A high impedance electronic Volt-Ohmmeter using 115 volt, 60 cycle power.

3. A stable, probe-type, Vacuum Tube Voltmeter, for use to **300** megacycles.



Model 769

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Accurate a-c measurements .25 volt to 20 volts, 50 cycles to 300 megacycles.

Extremely small R.F. Probe $(3\frac{1}{2}" \times 3\frac{3}{4}"$ dia.). Probe constants, 5 megohms paralleled by 5 mmfd., approx.

New unity gain d-c amplifier provides absolute stability with line voltage variations from 105 to 130 volts.

D-C Electronic amplifier ranges 3 to 1200 volts at 15 megohins, resistance ranges 3000 ohms to 3000 megohins.

Conventional 10,000 ohm per volt d-c ranges 3 to 1200 volts, 1000 ohm per volt a-c rectifier ranges 3 to 1200 volts.

Resistance ranges 3000 to 300,000 ohms where a-c power is not available.

Entire Model 769 protected from external RF influences.

Uses standard commercial types of tubes replaceable without recalibration.

Size only 10" x 13" x 61/8".

Full details from your jobber or local WESTON representative. Literature available...Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, **604** Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark 5, New Jersey.



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Fig. 3. Schematic of the Supreme 561 a-f and r-f oscillator.





34 • SERVICE, MAY, 1947

TUNG-SOL DEALERS can't help talking about it !

TUNG-SOL 6 x 4 miniature Power rectifier

and a



"It has taken a lot of us a long time to learn the radio service business. With television and FM coming along, it will take us a lot longer. We have a real stake in our businesses and something real to offer to set and equipment users. The only way we can insure our stake is to use parts that back up our skill and experience.

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"A good reputation is a fine thing but we want profits too. We get them by selling quality parts and using quality parts in repair work. They usually pay a fair profit and do not require free 'call backs' for part failures in repair work, that are so frequent when you use inferior parts. "That is why I am a TUNG-SOL dealer and use TUNG-SOL Tubes for all service work. And I also notice that TUNG-SOL wholesalers are usually the best source of supply for other quality parts. And the line is complete, G-GTs -metal and large glass tubes as well as miniatures so I can service about any set that comes in ... too bad, Joe, you have dubbed your shot."

A supply

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TUNG-SOL LAMP WORKS INC., NEWARK 4, NEW JERSEY Sales Offices: Atlanta · Chicago · Dallas · Denver · Detroit · Los Angeles · New York Also Manufacturers of Miniature Incandescent Lamps, All Glass Sealed Beam Headlight Lamps and Current Intermittors

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Fig. 5. The detector/ave/a-f, audio inverter and power amplifier circuit of Motorola 8-tube car receiver.

Ser-Cuits

(Continued from page 32)

ment, inter-department communication systems, etc.

R-F Generator

The r-f generator is of the cathodetap feedback type using a separate tube as a buffer amplifier and modulator. The r-f coils provide coverage from 65 kc to 20.5 mc in five bands of two scales. The r-f coils use adjustable iron cores and air trimmer capacitors. Output is equipped with a shielded attenuator network to provide continuous variation of the output signal.

Electronic F-M

The frequency modulator is of the electronic type and produces a variable frequency signal of almost constant amplitude over a predetermined band.

V-T-V-M In Unit

The instrument also contains two vacuum-tube voltmeters, one for monitoring the a-f output and percentage modulation and the other for checking the amplitude of the unmodulated signal.

A switching arrangement makes it possible to use each of the three generators individually or in conjunction with each other.

R-F/A-F Tubes

In the audio generator section are two 6SK7 as r-f oscillators, one 6C5 as a mixer, and one 6C5 as amplifier.

In the r-f section one 6SK7 is used as variable r-f oscillator, one 6K6 as buffer-mixer, one 6SN7 as f-m oscillator and a-f vacuum-tube voltmeter, one 6SN7 as r-f vacuum tube voltmeter and frequency control tube. In the power supply one 6X5 is used as a rectifier.

Five push buttons select output impedances; 50, 500, 5,000, 50,000.

There are also five push buttons for selection of r-f band; 65 kc-205 kc,

Bargain in Tubes

Will sell 10,000 standard 3 Q 4 tubes at 10% less than manufacturer's price to you. Will sell all or in original boxes of 100. Write Black Industries, 1400 E. 222nd Street, Cleveland 17, Ohio. 205 kc-650 kc, 650 kc-2,050 kc, 2,050 kc-6.5 mc and 6.5 mc-20.5 mc.

Motorola 6-Tube Car Models: Pontiac, Nash, Ford and Mercury, Oldsmobile and Chevrolet

A 6-tube Motorola superhet basic chassis having a tuned r-f stage and used for the Pontiac. Nash, Ford and Mercury, Oldsmobile and Chevrolet cars (PC6, NH6, FD6, OE6, and CT6 chassis, respectively) is shown in Fig. 4. A 3-gang permeability tuner, electrically operated, provides 5-automatic station positions and a manual tuning position. A three-position electrically operated tone control is used; this is operated by momentarily pushing *in* on the volume kuob.

Tubes Used

A *ESK7GT* is used as an r-f amplifier; one *ESK7GT*, osc.-mod.; one *ESK7GT*, i-f amplifier; one *ESQ7GT*, det. a=c a-f amp.; one *EV6GT*, power amplifier, and one OZ4 or *EX5GT* as a rectifier, vibrator is full wave non-synchronous.

Tuning range is from 535 to 1,600 kc.

Permeability Tuner

The 3-gang permeability-type tuner has five preset and one manual tuning position. The tuner is designed to operate with $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7.3 volts input.

This tuner depends on dashpot action between the plunger and the solenoid for proper operation. Accordingly when the fit between the plunger and solenoid is too tight, the air can't get out fast enough; the result is a slow or sluggish operating tuner All late production tuners have an adjustable air release in the solenoid end plate. Early production tuners that do not have the adjustable air release and operate sluggishly due to too much dashpot action should have the solenoid end plate replaced with a new end plate having an adjustable air release.

Solenoid-Coil Position

The tuner solenoid coil must be in a horizontal or near horizontal position or the tuner will not operate properly. If it is operated with the coil in a vertical position, the solenoid and carriage

(Continued on page 50)

THE LOGICAL MOVE for any serviceman who wants to EXPAND HIS BUSINESS



This Big Book Teaches You Every Step of the Work . . . for only \$5 complete

Look ahead to where the BIG profits might be when today's radio repairing rush dies down!

There's good pay in electric motor repair work. Every home, every business house and industrial plant is a prospect. It's an easy and logical addition to any radio service business. Best of all, the field is uncrowded — because, up to now, there hasn't been any easy way to learn the work in spare time. Be the man in your community who cashes in on this glowing opportunity!

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Explains every detail of motor trouble diagnosing and repair—from simple eleaning and adjustments TO COMPLETE REWINDING. Covers AC ad DC metors, synchronous motors and generators and BOTH methanical and electrical control systems. Quick reference guides for use right at the bench show exactly how to handle specific jobs. When a certain type of motor comes in for repairs, just look it up. The book shows you what to do and how to do it?



NEW PRODUCTS_

RCP PORTABLE TUBE AND SET TESTER

A portable tube and set tester, 805B, with sockets for standard base and miniatures and subminiatures has been announced by the Radio City Products Company, Inc., 127 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y. Instrument features a volt-olum-milli-

Instrument features a volt-ohm-milliammeter, tube tester, battery and capacitor leakage tester. Uses a germanium crystal-diode rectifier. Has a built-in "Rolindex" roll-chart.



ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT CO. VTVM/VISUAL SIGNAL TRACER

A vacuum-tube voltmeter and visual signal-tracer, model 210, has been announced by the Electronic Instrument Company, Inc., 926 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn 3, New York.

The d-c readings up to 5,000 volts are made with a single high-voltage test probe.

Twenty-nine ranges are available for a-c, d-c, resistance and db readings. A u-h-f diode is used for a-c rectifica-

A u-h-f diode is used for a-c rectification and designed for visual signal tracing on r-f, i-f and a-f, as well as all other frequencies from 20 cycles to 100 megacycles. The a-c input capacitance is said to be 7 mmfd, with ranges: 0/5/10/100/500/1,000 volts. The ohmmeter covers ranges from 0.1 ohm to 1,000 megohms in six ranges: 0-10,000 ohms, 9.5 ohms (center scale); 0-10,000 ohms, 9.5 ohms (cs); 0-100,000, 950 ohms (cs); 0-.01meg, 9.500 ohms (cs); 0-10 meg, 95,000 ohms (cs); 0-1,000 meg., 9.5 megohms (cs);



BURGESS PERSONAL PORTABLE A BATTERY

An *A* battery, No. 2R, for service on personal portable radios has been announced by Burgess Battery Company, Freeport, III.



IRC RESISTOR KIT

A basic kit containing an assortment of 471 resistors in a metal cabinet which can be hung on the wall or set on the bench, has been announced by the International Resistance Company, 401 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 8, Pennsylvania.

* * *

SYLVANIA POCKET-SIZED OHMMETER

A pocket-sized olummeter for spot checking has been announced by the radio tube division of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

Ohmmeter is enclosed in tubular plastic case 7%" in diameter and 53/4" overall. The prod tip base and top cap, constructed of green molded bakelite, are mounted in a transparent cellulose-acetate tube housing the meter.

Direct readings between 0 and 10,000 ohms are given on a 1.5-ma full scale sensitivity meter in series with a 1,000ohm molded carbon resistor and a standard penlight dry cell. Test electrodes include a stainless steel prod built into the meter case and one secured to the tip of a 17" test cord.



SANGAMO PLASTIC MOLDED TUBULARS

A paper tubular capacitor molded in thermo-setting plastic has been announced by the Sangamo Electric Company, Springfield, Illinois.

These new capacitors are designated as type 30 and are offered in halo wax impregnated, in tan, and diaclor impregnated, in red.



ELECTRO PRODUCTS A-POWER SUPPLY

A power-supply unit, consisting of two 6-volt 7.5-ampere filtered d-c power sources which can be placed in parallel for 15 ampere continuous service or in series for 12-volt 7.5-ampere continuous service, has been developed by the Electro Products Laboratories, Inc., 549 West Randolph Street, Chicago 6, Illinois. The weight of the unit is 31 pounds in

a carton and operation is from 105, 115 or 125 volts, 60-cycle power source.

TRITON PRES-TO-HEAT SOLDERING TOOL

A soldering iron, *pres-to-heat*, has been produced by Triton Manufacturing Company, East Haddam, Conn.

Iron operates on a-c, using a six-volt transformer and a heating unit. A springactuated lever, when compressed, closes two plier-like carbon electrodes on the parts to be soldered. By further compressing the actuating lever, the current is switched on for the short period required to melt the solder. Slightly releasing the lever turns off the current and permits the work to be held between the jaws until the solder has cooled. Current is consumed only when the actual soldering operation is being performed.



NEW PRODUCTS

G.E. F-M/TV ANTENNA

Two folded-dipole f-m and television antennas, UKA-002 and UKA-001, designed to match 300-ohm transmission lines, have been announced by the specialty division of G. E.

The dipole elements, constructed of reinforced aluminum tubing, are direc-tional both front and rear broadside to the antenna. Masts are 5' high. The tv dipole's over-all width is 96", while the f-m dipole's width measures 48".

* * *

SIMPSON PORTABLE SOUND SYSTEM

A portable 8-watt sound system, MAS-808, for small halls has been announced by Mark Simpson Manufacturing Co., Inc., Long Island City, New York.

WARD F-M ANTENNAS

Folded and straight dipoles, either of which may be reflector equipped, have been announced by the Ward Products Corporation, 1523 East 45th Street, Cleveland 3, Ohio.

Designed to operate in the 88 to 106 mc band, and to match impedance to a 60' polyethylene-insulated 300-ohm colinear transmission line.

Supplied with universal base mounts for any angle on roof or wall. A ring is provided for attaching guy wires.

* *

*

GUARDIAN SNAP-ACTION SWITCHES

A line of snap-action switches has been announced by the Guardian Electric Mfg.

announced by the Guardian Electric Mfg. Co., 1623 West Walnut Street, Chicago 12, Illinois. The snap-action feature is suited to control applications that involve slow-moving, mechanical devices or where a given stroke is required to provide quick, positive "make" or "break" contact action

Chattering, arcing, intermittent contact pressure and many other circuit and operating problems are eliminated with snap-action switches.



ATR REPLACEMENT VIBRATORS

* * *

A line of auto radio replacement vi-brators, featuring 3/16" diameter tungsten contacts, mica-ceramic and metal stack spacers with two-bolt stack con-struction, has been announced by the (Continued on page 40)

SILVER EXPERTS CHOOSE



Let's look at this matter of what meter you buy seriously for your choice of this, the service technicians basic instru-ment, can spell either peace and profit or annoyonce and loss to you. You must have the best meter to meet "smart" competition. And "smart" competition overwhelmingly uees "VOMAX." The reason is simple. Other manufacturers have had to copy "VOMAX" inventions to try to satisfy your domand for a medern, post-war, obsolescence-proof universal meter. Yet, "VOMAX," the perfected v.tv.m., stands head and shoulders above all other meters. This is proved by its havey purchase end use by he Bureau of Standards in Wash-ington, by Western Electric. G. E., Westinghouse, university after university, by top-ranking industrial laboratories, F.C.C., C.A.A., Veterans Administrations, schools, colleges

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ta you. "VOMAX" gives you a tata ⇒f 51 ranges to directly measure c.c., a.c., a.l., i.f. and r.f. vols up through hundreds of megccyces, six resistance ranges covering 2 10ths ohms through 2,000 megohms, three output meter-decibel ranges fram -10 thraugh +50 db., six direct current ranges mea using from 50 microamperes through 12 amperes. Most important is the ab-solute stability, complete fraecom from usual grid current errors ... and its astronamical input re ist-

and its astronamical input fersion ance.... an honest 6,6 megoams upon a.e., a.f., i.f. and r.f.; 5 and 126 megohms upon d.c. vcliage ranges measure from .1 mosgh 3000 vclts d.c., .1 through 1200

NEW IMPROVED

Trousands of technicians today rely on "SPARX" dynamic signal tracer to save time . . . increase efficiency . c=t their costs. It lets you hear and see signals traces signal right on thru every receiver circuit from an. tenna thru voice-zoil is shap test speaker, toa. Continuous laboratory research has now improved "SPARX" immensely greated the Impraved Model . . . tramendously increased

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Model ... tremendously increased sensitivity...g cally expanded gen-exol usefulness. And the SILVER policy of protecting your dollar investment pays out handsomely a free bulletin tels every user how to convert his "SPARX" into the new, Improved Madel in a jiffy goes to prove that for the really serious, profit-conscious technician there's no substitute for SILVEF, that "SPARX" costing you anly \$39.90 is outstandingly the world's best signal tracer. "SPARX" will earn you, too, more profits in less time than any other instrument you can buy.



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OVER 36 YEARS OF RADIO ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT Murdo Silver Co., Inc. 1249 MAIN ST., HARTFORD 3, CONNECTICUT

FOR FM AND AM SERVICING



SIGNAL GENERATOR

SERVICE men, research technicians and design engineers find this new General Electric Signal Generator an extremely valuable aid in their work.

Four basic units have been combined to form one compact, labor-saving, portable equipment which is simple in construction and easy to operate.

The General Électric Signal Generator, Type YGS-3, consists of an RF oscillator (fundamental frequency range 10 kc to 150 mc); an FM oscillator (center frequencies of 1, 20 and 50 mc and frequency deviations of ± 20 , ± 300 and ± 750 kc); a 1 mc crystal calibrator and a variable frequency audio oscillator. This combination of units enclosed in a single case will help to simplify and speed up FM and AM receiver analysis.

Constant output impedance attenuator.

Lines up any FM or AM receiver, stage

Wide Frequency range.

NOTE FOLLOWING DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

- Economical and convenient to use.
- Extremely wide sweep deviation.
- Reference level indicator for output. by stage by visual alignment methods. New free booklet on FM servicing available.

Write: General Electric Company, Electronics Department, Syracuse 1, New York.



NEW PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 39)

American Television and Radio Co., 300 East Fourth Street, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

* * * MARION ILLUMINATED METERS

Panel-type instrument illumination applicable to $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " round and square instruments, the $4\frac{1}{2}$ " rectangular and tuning meter, have been announced by the Marion Electrical Instrument Company, Manchester, N. H. Utilizes a



transparent lucite cavity which seals the opening against dust.

Has an alnico magnet, whose front face is shaped somewhat like a flashlight reflector which concentrates the rays on the dial.



SIMPSON POCKET-SIZE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE TESTER

A pocket-size electrical-appliance tester, 390, providing volt, ampere and wattage readings, has been announced by the Simpson Electric Company, Chicago. Ranges are AC...60 cycles; volts... 0-150, 0-300; amperes...0-3, 0-15; watts ... 0-300, 0-600, 0-1500, 0-3000.



* * *

NO-OX LUBRICANT

A cleaning and lubricating agent, NO-OX, that is said to clean, lubricate, dissolve rust and corrosion and prevent future oxidizing action, has been announced by NO-OX Laboratories, 1517 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles.



EVEREADY H-V BATTERIES A dry battery weighing one pound, Mini-Max B battery No. 493, providing 300 volts, has been announced by Ever-ready.

The battery is $2\frac{1}{4}$ " long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, and, includes flush-mounted pin-jack terminals, $3\frac{1}{8}$ " high.

VOLT-OHM-CAPACITY-MILLIAMMETER

A volt-ohm-capacity-milliammeter with a low-capacity, high-frequency probe, model 205, has been announced by the Hickok Electrical Instrument Co., 10521 Dupont Avenue, Cleveland 8, Ohio.

Voltage ranges, a-c, d-c, ma; 0-3, 12, 30, 120, 300, 1,200; capacity: 1-10,000 mmid in two ranges, 1-1000mid in five ranges. Inductance is 50 mh—100 henries resistance, 1/10 to 10,000 megohus in eight ranges.

I n p u t impedance, volts, a-c. 12 megohms shunted by 6 mmid; volts, d-c, 15 megohms.

Tubes melude two 6X5GT rectifiers, one 6SJ7 cathode follower, one 6SN7GT vacuum-tube voltmeter, one OD 3/VR 150 voltage regulator and one 9006.



CLAROSTAT FLUORESCENT LAMP D-C CONVERSION RESISTOR

Two types of d-c conversion resistors have been announced by Clarostat Mig. Co., Inc., 130 Clinton St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

One type, the accessory type of series AA, plugs between usual socket or outlet, and the usual attachment plug. The unit measures 134'' dia. x 134'' long. Three different ratings are available for use with 15-watt 120-v, 15-watt and 20-watt 110-v lamps.

A built-in type or series GT is a flat perforated-case unit with mounting flanges, measuring 7" long x 11%" wide x 11%" high. Available for use with 15-, 20-, 30- and 40-watt lamps on 110- and 220-v supply.



FEDERAL HEAVY-DUTY AUTO POWER SUPPLY

A heavy-duty selenium-rectifier power supply which can be used as test bench power for auto radio sets has been de-(*Continued on page* 51) IT'S RISKY ... to accept a lift from a stranger

WHILE AT FIRST it may seem a quick and easy way of reaching some destination . . . experience shows that it is not alone risky . . . but often dangerous . . . to accept help from a stranger. When you have a phonograph pickup cartridge to replace, you'll be playing it safe to duplicate the original cartridge ... the one you know . . . the cartridge selected by the engineers and manufacturers of such equipment for the most satisfactory results. Cartridge characteristics, ideal for one instrument, may be entirely unsuitable for another. For <u>exact</u>, duplicate replacements in a majority of Phonographs now in use, Astatic Crystal Pickup Cartridges are available at your Radio Parts Jobber's.





COMPLETENESS: Two complete lines of amplifiers and portable systems . utility and deluxe . . . provide great flexibility in meeting values customer requirements.

QUALITY: Top-flight performance and dependable, low-cost operation . . these qualities are carefully planned and built into every Newcomb amplifier.

PRICE RANGE: No other line of amplifiers offers so wide a price range . . . from very moderately priced utility models to the finest deluxe amplifiers for your most discriminating customers.

The proven quality of operation . . . the perfect suitability to every requirement the wide price range these greater customer satisfaction and mean more REPEAT SALES for you.

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KX-60 Deluxe 60-Watt Amp.



K-60P Deluxe Power Amp.



H-10 Standard 10-Watt Amp.



H-30 Standard 30-Watt Amp.

Millill AUDIO PRODUCTS CO. Dept. E, 6824 Lexington Ave., Hollywood 28, Calif.

"NOT MERELY AS GOOD AS THE OTHERS ... BUT BETTER THAN ALL OTHERS."



BITTAN-NEVINS NOW TELEX REPS

The Bittan-Nevins Company, 53 Park Place, New York City, has been appointed eastern representative of the Electro-Acoustic Division of Telex, Inc. Dan Bittan and Irvin Nevins will represent Telex in New York and the New England states in the handling of



KXP-30 Deluxe Phonograph Amp.



H-14 Standard 14-Watt Amp.



H-60 Standard 60-Watt Amp.

the Monoset, radio pillow speakers and parts.



Dan Bittan * *

LAND-C-AIR SALES BECOMES REP FOR H. H. SMITH

Land-C-Air Sales Inc., 14 Pearl Street, New York City, have been named eastern representatives for Herman H. Smith, Inc., 405 44th Street, Brooklyn 20, N. Y.

Henry M. Krueger of 990 Fulton Street, San Francisco, California, will represent H. H. Smith, Inc., in the northern part of California.

ACA SOUND BOOK

*

A 24-page booklet describing essentials for perfect amplification has been written by A. C. Shaney, chief engineer of the Amplifier Corp. of America, 396-15 Broadway, New York 13, New York.

Features covered include direct-coupling, scratch-suppression, increased musical range, signal-expansion, power requirements, noise, higher fidelity, extended dynamic range, presence, hum elimination, distortion reduction, microphonics, response control, grid-current, delayed plate-voltage, fixed-bias, balanced audio signals, voice accentuation, reduction of thermal agitation, and cross modulation.

Available upon receipt of a 3c stamp to cover postage.

NEWS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES

Four new members have been added to the Los Angeles chapter of The Representatives: John C. Van Groos, 1406 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles ; Ernest V. Roberts, 6516 Selma Ave., Hollywood, Associates elected are: Norman J. Mar-shank, 672 S. Lafayette Park Pl. and Bruce Detsch, 2627 Santa Fe Ave., both of Los Angeles, Calif. The California chapter has added an

associate, Ira N. Edmondson, 530 Gough St., San Francisco, Calif.

The New York chapter recently reported four new members : Jules J. Bressported four new members: Jules J. Bress-ler, 341 Madison Ave.; Seymour Erde, 6 E. 46th St.; Samuel A. Shaw, 1123 Broadway; Milton C. Snyder, 205 E. 42nd St. Four associates have also been named: Milliard A. Harris, 220 E. 23rd St.; Norman Leeb, 53 Park Place; Max D. Weinberg, 250 W. 57th St.; Frederick Spellman, 220 E. 23rd St. Mae Strauss, 425 Surf St., Chicago, Ill., is now a member of the Chicago, Ill., is now a member of the Chicago, Silver Springs, Md., has become an asso-

land chapter. Harry W. Densham, Silver Springs, Md., has become an associate of the Mid-Lantic chapter. Full membership in this chapter has been awarded to: Richard F. Brookfield, Daniel J. Connor, Howard J. Fairbanks, John F. Orsi, William Stewart and Robert L. Wilkinson.

Robert L. Wilkinson. The Missouri Valley chapter has added E. L. Polsinelli, 210 W. Eighth, Kansas City, Mo., and granted full membership, to J. O. Schmitz and A. R. Thibau, for-merly associates. To the Buckeye chap-ter have been added: Curtis R. Stonten-burg, 3648 Euclid Ave.; Ray M. Howard, Hanna Bldg.; E. S. Percival, Hanna Bldg., all of Cleveland. Ohio. William S. Lee 2033 Park Ave., De-

William S. Lee, 2033 Park Ave., De-troit, Mich., has become a member of the Wolverine chapter. The Dixie Chapter has elected Loren B. Harrell, Greensboro, N. C. and J. E. Joyner, Jr., 1000 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga., members.

Members at large now include: Moncrieff Smith, Wood & Anderson Co. 915 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.; William Borghoff, 4018 Greer Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Merrill K. Franklin, 712 Sixth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Harry G. Hurd, 30B N. Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.; L. E. Jaquez, 352 N. Forsythe, Uni-versity City, Mo.; W. N. Wellman, Jules Beneke Co., 5175 Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., and associate, Edward L. Young, Word & Indorgen Co. 215 Olive St. Wood & Anderson Co., 915 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

The southwestern chapter has elected Y. Schoonmaker, president, and Edward F. Aymond, vice president. Hal F. Corry has been reelected secretarytreasurer

PARTS COORDINATING COMMITTEE HOLD MEETING

A Service Man's "Code of Ethics" program was studied at a recent meeting of the Rado Industry Parts Coordinating Committee Herb Clough is chairman of the committee; Robert W. Buggs is chairman of sub-committee on merchan-The program will be used to dising. build public confidence in the Service A series of service-dealer clinics Man. is also expected to be sponsored by local NEDA distributors.

Four groups are sponsoring the Parts Coordinating Committee: RMA, NEDA, EPEM of Chicago and the Sales Manager Club of New York.



At the needing of the merchandising and re-search sub-committee of the Radio Industry Parts Coordinating Committee (left to right): Jack Berman, EPEM; Harry Kalker, RMA; Bob Baggs, Stles Managers' Club; Bill Schoning, NEDA, and Lou Calamaras, NEDA

SIMPSON ELECTRIC INSTRUMENT MANUALS

An operator's manual for the 260 voltohm-milliammeter has been published by the Simpson Electric Company, Chicago, T11.

Manuals on other Simpson instruments will soon be published.

* * WELLS SALES IN NEW SHOWROOM

General offices and showroom of Wells Sales have been moved to 320 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago. The showroom contains a large display of radio parts and accessories arranged in self-service racks.

* * * **IRC RESISTOR BULLETIN**

A 6-page bulletin, C-2, covering power wire-wound resistors has been issued by International Resistance Company, 401 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 8, Pennsylvania. Presented are specifications, characteristics and dimensions for fixed and adjustable power wire-wound resistors, ferrule and bracket types. * *

GUARDIAN RELAY CATALOG

A rear catalog, 10-A, illustrating and describing basic type (standard) a-c and d-c relays including sensitive, multiplecontact, dual-contact power types, locking relays, and stepping relays has been issued

(Continued on page 45)



1-

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instructions on over 4800

models of all these makes:

Ghirardi's RADIO TROUBLESHOOTER'S HANDBOOK quickly helps you diagnose and repair common troubles in over 4800 receiver models and automatic record changers of 202 manufacturers. ONLY \$5

4 radio repair jobs out of every 5 can be handled as easily as failing off a log-without tedious testing. Try this servicing short cut that really works—the one that pays for itself in time saved on the very first job! There's no magic about it. Jugt common sense. In this big 4 lb., 744-page manual-size TROUBLESHIOOTER'S HANDBOOK, Ghirardi supplies you with a carefully tabulated and indexed compliation of the common Traubles (and their Remedies) that occur in over 4800 models of home radios, auto radios and automatic record changers of 202 manufacturers—the sets that account for well over 90% of all service work today! Clear instructions fell you exactly WHAT the trouble is likely to be—exactly HOW to fix it. No guessing or lost time!

NO OTHER HANDBOOK LIKE IT

This priceless Trouble Case History section of the HAND-BOOK eliminates the need for all troubleshooting and laborlous testing on 4 jobs out of 5. Tells you HOW to make the necessary renairs QUICKLY. . SIMPLY. . DIRECTLY! Gbirardi passes on to you the priceless experience from thou-sands of hours of tedious troubleshooting so you can save MOILE THAN HALF your precious time and do your work Easier, Faster, more Profitably.

NOT A STUDY BOOK!

Over 300 additional pages contain parts repair data, diagrams, tube charts, tuning alignment and 1.f. transformer data for more than 20.000 receivers, complete RNA color codes, and dozens of graphs, diagrams and other service data, all designed to help you repair ANY RADIO EVER MADE easier and twice as fast! You get all this for only \$5 complete!

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MODERN RADIO SERVICING is A. A. Ghi-rardi's famous illustrated and simplified course in professional radio-electronic service work. 32 big chapters, 1300 pages and over 700 illustrations complete in 1 vol. — sold for only \$5! It explains the construction and operation of all types of test instruments — and how to use each one. Shows the construction and operation of all types of test instruments — and how to use each one. Shows how to analyze circuits scientifically; how to test, repair and replace components; how to do every phase of home and auto-radio repair work from A to Z by expert, time-saving MODERN methods. Worth its weight in gold in giving you a real, honest-to-goodness complete COMPACE in the

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Fig. 4. Circuit of a t-r-f receiver employing ave and audio volume control. The use of a diode detector reduces both the sensitivity and selectivity, and is seldom employed in this type of receiver.

Servicing Helps

(Continued from page 30)

the antenna terminal, the center lug to ground, and the high end to the r-f cathode, through a minimum resistor, which prevents the reduction of the tube bias voltage to zero. At zero bias, the tube may be damaged, through excessive plate current.

In receivers of t-r-f design employing the antenna-cathode type control, ave is unnecessary. However, if an audio-type control is desired, a diodepentode or diode high-mu triode may be substituted for the conventional pentode. One such circuit is shown in Figure 4. This receiver employs two r-f stages, a diode detector, and two audio stages. Ave may then be incorporated into the circuit as shown.

It should be noted that this circuit, with the same r-f components, will not be as selective as one employing a plate-type pentode detector, due to the loading effect of the diode detector. However, the diode type of detector will usually give better tone, and will be less critical of adjustment.

In Fig. 4a appears a plate-type pentode detector circuit with the secondary of the second r-f transformer feeding the plate type pentode detector of conventional design. Component values for tubes will depend to a large extent on the *B* supply voltage and may be obtained from a tube handbook.

SIGNAL TRACERS

IGNAL TRACERS ARE EXTREMELY USE-FUL Service-Shop instruments. They have been found so handy that many Service Men have provided themselves with two units, just in case one unit breaks down. In many cases, both are of the manufactured type, and in others, one of the tracers has been a home-made emergency type.

In Fig. 5 (page 55) appears a circuit of the home-made type which can serve as an emergency instrument. A 6SK7 is used for a resistance coupled r-f amplifier, and the amplified signal is fed into the diode section of a 6SQ7 for detection. A conventional audio amplifier is then used for further amplification. A single stage tuner may be switched into the circuit at the input to the r-f amplifier. In addition, connections are brought out to pin

(Continued on page 55)

¹Submitted by F. H. Stewart.

Fig. 4a. A conventional plate-type pentode detector usually found in this type receiver.





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ED RADIO

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NEWS

(Continued from page 43)

by the Guardian Electric Mig. Co., 1621 W. Walnut St., Chicago 12, Ill.

Contact switches and switch parts are also described.

Presented are charts with operating data and contact data, as well as data on suggested applications.

Requests should be sent in on business letterhead. * * *

RIDER MANUAL

A 2000-page issue of the Rider Manual. Volume XV, with separate clarified schematic for every band of every multiband set put out by manufacturers during 1946, has been prepared and will be available soon.

The manual will be supplemented by a 200-page handbook, "How It Works," that will explain the theory behind postwar technical features.

Other features of the new manual are data on new record players and changers, ham receivers, etc.



S. K. LACKOFF NOW EASTERN AMPLI-FIER CHIEF ENGINEER

S. K. Lackoff has become chief engineer of the Eastern Amplifier Corpora-tion, 794 East 140th Street, New York 54, N. Y. Gerson Lewis has been named executive assistant to Leon Alpert, who is vice president and general manager.

* ANNUAL N. Y. REP GATHERING, MAY 21

*

The New York Chapter of The Representatives will hold its twelfth annual dinner festival on May 21st at the Hotel New Yorker.

G.E. RECEIVER KITS FOR SCHOOLS

Five-tube receiver construction kits for radio education applications in schools and colleges are now available from the specialty division of the G. E. electronics department.

Further information on the kits may be obtained by writing the education section, GE, electronics department, Wolf Street Plant, Syracuse, N. Y. *

STANCOR OFFICIALS AT SAMS PHOTOFACT HEADQUARTERS



Left to right: E. P. Ryan, engineer of the Standard Transformer Corp.; J. R. Ronk and W. D. Renner of Howard Sams: Earl Champion, sales manager of Standard Transformer, and Howard W. Sams



The "RC-I4"-Radio's No. I Technical Aid

The RC-14 Receiving Tube Manual contains the sort of data you need in your daily servicing work . . . basic tube theory, application notes, socket connections, circuits and charts on



over 340 receiving tube types. That's why more than 900,000 copies of this 256-page manual have been sold

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TV Mixer-Oscillators

Fig. 6. The mixer-oscillator of the G.E. HM171.

(Continued from page 22)

switching in a new coil for each oscillator frequency.

This receiver is a six-channel receiver covering the lowest television channels. Antenna mixer and oscillator coils are tuned by means of movable cores. Small trimmers in the oscillator tuned circuits are also used here for fine tuning. An antenna shunt coil is used to shunt off the lower frequencies in the i-f range which might appear on the grid of the mixer.

The mixer-oscillator combination of the Philco 10TK is shown in Fig. 4. This receiver utilized a 1232 high G_m locktal as a mixer and a 7A4 local oscillator triode. The channel switching arrangement of this receiver throws in

Fig. 3. Mixer-oscillator of Viewtone VP101A.

new mixer and antenna coils on each channel. In this receiver local oscillations are inductively coupled to the grid of the mixer. The oscillator coil itself is mounted in close proximity to the mixer coil. Again, an ultraaudion oscillator is used, and fine tuning is done with a small trimmer capacitor.

The mixer oscillator combination of the RCA-TRK5 and TRK12 is shown in Fig. 5. These receivers did not employ r-i stages and the antenna was coupled directly to the grid of the mixer through a tuned antenna transformer. Proper match between antenna and mixing circuits was accomplished by means of tuned primary and secondary windings of the antenna

Fig. 4. Philco 10 TK mixer-oscillator.







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ELECTRIC SOLDERING IRON CO., INC. 3147 West Elm St., Deep River, Conn. Fig. 5. Mixer-oscillator circuit of RCA TRK-5 and TRK-12.





transformer which have different L to C ratios. When channels are switched, an entire new antenna transformer is switched into the circuit and so far as the local oscillator frequency is concerned, another coil is shunted across the sixth coil of the oscillator. Inductor L₁₆ represents the fixed coil of the local oscillator while other sections of coil are shunted across it in switching channels. The local oscillator is again an ultraaudion. Local oscillator signal is coupled to the grid of the mixer through the capacity between circular plates of the band switch.

The mixer-oscillator combination of the 3-channel G. E. HM 171 receiver is shown in Fig. 6. The input circuit to this receiver appears rather complicated but is relatively simple when broken down to a series of functional components. For example, the four inductors and four capacitors, which constitute the antenna input circuit, are simply a high-pass filter which will pass the television frequencies onto the grid of the mixer, but will reject all the lower frequencies from approximately 40 mc down, and in particular those frequencies around the i-f range. This reduces interference from lowfrequency signals. The secondary of the antenna coil is a tuned circuit in which a number of padders can be inserted, each padder representing one television channel.

The desired signal which appears across a secondary in the G. E. model is coupled through a series resonant circuit to the grid of the mixer. This series-circuit provides a low impedance path for the desired signal and presents a high impedance path to any unwanted signal. Another series resonant circuit appears between the grid and ground. This series resonant circuit is tuned to the i-f range and prevents oscillation and interference at the i-f frequencies.

The local oscillator consists of a modified Hartley oscillator with inductive feedback. In switching channels another coil is added in series with the tuned coil of the oscillator. Local oscillations are coupled from the plate

(Continued on page 48)

Fig. 7. Basic inductuner circuit.





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SERVICE, MAY, 1947 • 47

 for replacement of worn pre-war changers
 for constructing your own radio-phono combination
 it's

WEBSTER best known name in RECORD CHANGERS

When you replace your old, worn changer, or construct your own radio-phono combination — do as so many others have wisely done — choose Webster. Known for their high fidelity of reproduction, precision-made parts, and smooth, dependable performance, Webster Changers are truly "The Choice of Music Lovers."



Shuts Itself Off after the last record has played! Plays "inside-out" or home recordings when in manual play position. Cushioned spindle protects records, Webster 4-pole, shaded pole motor, improved rim drive, feather-touch pickup, and simplified changer mechanism for long dependable service. All parts heavy gauge, copper or plated steel. Plays ten 12-inch or twelve 10-inch records. Dimensions: $14'' \ge 14''$ $\times 9'''$ overall (61/2'' above main plate, 21/2'''below.)



Compact, Efficient, Model 50 is designed for use in smaller units where space is limited. It has the Webster two-tier bonded construction of changer mechanism, cushioned spindle, manual play position, improved rim drive, and feather-touch pickup. All parts are heavy gauge, capper-plated steel, and built for long dependable service. Plays ten 12:inch or twelve 10:inch records. Dimensions: $12'' \times 12''_{0}'' \times 9''$ overall (61/2" above main plate, 21/2" below.)



of the oscillator to the grid of the mixer to a small fixed capacitor.

The Du Mont ty receivers feature the Paul Ware' variable-inductance system: inductuner. This system, cousisting of a cathode-input stage, a mixer and local oscillator, is continuously tuneable from 44 to 216 megacycles. The inductuner consists of a three-section variable inductance arrangement mounted in a die-cast housing. The three coils are mounted on a ball-bearing shaft and trolley arrangement. The coil windings move through a trolley contact which divides each coil into a used and unused portion. An unusual and advantageous feature of the inductuner is that the Q of the tuned circuits per given bandwith increases toward the high frequency end.

A simple, basic schematic of an inductuner is shown in Fig. 7. Coil L is a variable inductor and the contact nib effectively moves from the low frequency to the high-frequency end of the coil. The contact is shorted to the low-frequency end of the coil so that the unused section of the coil is resonant at a very high frequency. The high-frequency limit of the tuner is set by the fixed end inductor L_1 and the circuit capacity. Consequently, the tuned circuit can be designed for maximum efficiency and proper bandwith at the high-frequency end of the bandpass. At this high-frequency end of the desired bandpass the top resonant frequency of the unused portion of the coil is still high and does not interfere with the operation of the tuned circuit. Thus, the resonant circuit of the inductuner is varied by means of a tap along the coil and the unused portion of the coil does not affect the characteristics of the tuned circuit.

It is also possible to construct an over-coupled inductumer arrangement, as shown in Fig. 8. This over-coupled transformer consists of two variable coils and, of course, the two fixed coils. To obtain the proper degree of overcoupling over the bandwidth desired, it is necessary to use a combination of inductive and capacitive mutual coupling between tuned circuits. Consequently, as shown, over-coupling occurs between the two end inductors and also by means of the common capacitor C_m.

¹Proceedings of the Radio Chub of America; Vol. 23, No. 5.

Fig. 8. Overcoupled inductuner.









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Motor Repair

(Continued from page 26)

the bearings fit too tightly on the rotor shaft.

(E) Frozen bearings. If oil is not supplied to that part of the rotor shaft which rotates in the bearing, the shaft may become so hot that it will expand sufficiently to prevent movement in the bearing. It is very important to make certain that there is sufficient oil on the shaft at all times.

(F) Grounded winding. This will produce a shock when the motor is touched. If the motor is grounded in more than one place, a short circuit will occur which will burn out the winding and perhaps blow a fuse. The test should be for a grounded winding with a test lamp: the repair is by rewinding or replacing the defective coil.

(G) Wrong voltage or frequency. This may cause the winding to burn or open. Always check the name plate for correct voltage.

(2) If the shaded pole does not run properly the trouble may be:

(.4) *Worn bearings*. In this case the bearing may be slightly worn causing noisy operation and a slower speed.

(B) Shorted coil. This will also cause the motor to run noisily and produce smoke from the defective coil.

(*C*) Grounded winding. If grounded in two or more places, the motor may run slowly and smoke up. The remedy is to remove the ground or rewind the coils.

(3) If the motor runs slowly the trouble may be:

(A) Shorted coils.

(B) Worn bearings.

(C) Overload. This may be due to defects in the driven machinery. As a result the motor will run slowly and either burn out or blow a fuse after becoming excessively hot.

(D) Lack of Inbrication.

(E) Bearings out of line. To remedy, the motor should be tapped while running until it runs freely.

(4) If the motor runs hot, the trouble may be:

- (A) Shorted winding.
- (B) Grounded winding.
- (C) Worn or tight bearings.
- (D) Overload.

(5) If the motor runs noisily the trouble may be:

- (A) Shorted winding.
- (B) Worn bearing.
- (C) Grounded winding.
- (D) Foreign material in motor.

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Ratio-Detector Circuit

(Continued from page 13)

tude modulation, except when the instantaneous frequency of the applied carrier is exactly equal to the resonant frequency of the discriminator transformer. This condition occurs only twice in every modulation cycle.

Ratio Detector Operation

A schematic of the fundamental ratio detector is shown in Fig. 2a. C_7 and C_4 have very little reactance at the intermediate frequency, and thus the parallel resonant circuit, $L_2 C_{24}$ is the true load for the driver stage, this stage being shunt fed. A driver stage, in this case, is nothing more than a conventional i-f amplifier preceding the ratio detector. L_2 is inductively coupled to L_{14} .

Since the two diodes are in series, they will conduct on the same half cycle, and the rectified current through R_a will cause a negative potential to appear at the plate of diode 1. The time constant of $R_a C_a$ is usually about 0.2 second, so that the negative potential of the plate of diode 1 will remain constant even at the lowest audio frequencies to be reproduced. The voltages across C_s and C_4 are additive and their sum is fixed by the constant potential across R_s . Therefore, while the ratio of these voltages will vary at an audio rate, their sum will always be constant and equal to the voltage across R_s . The potential at the junction of C_s and C_4 will vary at an audio rate when an f-m carrier is applied to the detector, hence the audio voltage is extracted at this point and fed into the audio amplifier.

There is no direct d-c return path across either C_3 or C_4 ; the reason for this is twofold. First, a direct return path is not needed because whenever the potential of the junction of C₈ and C4 is raised or lowered in accordance with the frequency of the voltage applied to the detector, there will be a point on R₃ having a potential equal to the voltage across C4. This point will shift up and down on R₃ in synchronism with the audio voltage across C4. If this point could be connected to the junction of C3 and C4, a d-c return for each diode would be provided, but no current would flow through the connection because there would be no difference of potential between the point on R_s and the junction of C_s and C_s . Since no current would flow through this connection, a direct return path would be useless.

A-M Rejection in Ratio Detector

A rapid increase in the amplitude of the carrier applied to the ratio detector will tend to increase the d-c voltages across C_3 and C_4 . The sum of these voltages must always be equal to the voltage across C6. The voltage across C_a cannot change with a rapid increase in the amplitude of the carrier, due to the large time constant of Rs and Cs. Therefore, this constant potential across C6 prevents the voltages across C₈ and C₄ from rising with an increase in the strength of the carrier. A reduction in carrier amplitude is prevented from appearing as a reduction in the voltages across C₄ in the same way. The constant voltage across C. can be considered to be a stabilizing voltage; i.e., it stabilizes the ratio detector output against amplitude modu lation of the applied carrier.

The time constant of $R_s C_s$ is not too large to prevent average changes in carrier level from appearing as changes in voltage across R_s ; in other words the voltage across R_s is proportional to the average strength of the received carrier. Thus this voltage serves as an excellent ave voltage.

Ser-Cuits

(Continued from page 37)

return spring may not be strong enough to operate tuner.

Power input of these models is 6 amp. at 6.3 v with p-m dynamic-type speaker; 7.5 amp. at 6.3 v with electrodynamic-type speaker.

Motorola 8-Tube Car Models

An 8-tube superhet basic model is also made by Motorola. This unit has electric push-button tuning, self-contained power supply and external dynamic speaker for instrument panel or cowl installation, with custom-built control head designed for cars built from 1940 to 1946.

These models feature two 6SK7GT as r-f amplifier and first i-f; one 6SA7GT as osc.-mod.; two 6SO7GT as det. avc/and a-f, and audio inverter; two 6V6GT as push-pull power amplifier and one OZ4 or 6X5GT as a fullwave rectifier.

Vibrator is full-wave nonsynchronous. Circuit of the det./avc/a-f, audio inverter and power amplifier appears in Fig. 5 (page 36).



NEW PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 41)

veloped by Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, Clifton, New Jersey. The unit known as FTR 3246-BS, fea-

The unit known as FTR 3246-BS, features an insulating type transformer; a single-phase, full-wave selenium metallicplate type rectifier, with center-tap connection; an input choke and capacitor filter, and a bleeder resistor. In normal operation the output is said to contain a ripple factor of .3 volt, with regulation of approximately 6 volts at 10 amperes and 8 volts at 2.5 amperes.

Unit weighs 30 pounds and is 14" wide, 9" high and 6" deep.



BRUNO BORING BAR SET

A boring bar set and holder kit has been announced by Bruno Tools, Beverly Hills, California.

The kit, designated as No. 650, consists of adjustable boring bar holder No. 600 and horing bar set No. 559.

The adjustable boring bar holder has a capacity of 3/16'' to 34''. Grip is adjustable and grips round, hex, square and out-of-shape bars as well as drills, reamers and chucks. Centering height is 1 3/16".

Boring bar set consists of $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ " and $\frac{1}{2}$ " boring bars. Each bar has one ground high-speed steel threading bit and one blank high-speed steel bit.

* *

SOUND EQUIPMENT CORP. SOLDER DISPENSER

A solder dispenser, Kwikfeed, operated by thumb or finger pressure of the hand holding the iron, has been announced by Sound Equipment Corp., 3903 San Fernando Road, Glendale 4, Calif.

Can be attached to electric soldering iron by means of an adjustable adapter leaf. Has positive ratchet feed. Tube which feeds the solder is adjustable.



TALK-A-PHONE INTERCOM

A line of inter-communication systems, KR-4010, has been announced by Talk-A-Phone Co., Chicago 23, Ill.

Master station system consists of one master station working with up to a total of ten sub-stations. Master stations can call any one or all sub-stations. Substations can also originate calls to master.

Features include Alnico 5 speakers, Insta-Action selector switch and a highgain amplifier.



G.E. VOLT-OHMMETER

An electronic voltmeter, type PM-17, measuring audio and r-f voltages has been announced by the specialty division of the G. E. electronics department. An ohumeter circuit is included for

An ohumeter circuit is included for measuring high and low values of resistance. Weighs 15 pounds.

the star star

BELL 10-WATT PORTABLE SOUND SYSTEM

A portable sound system, PA3710-P, featuring a 10-watt amplifier, two 10" speakers (alnico 5) and a phono assembly for 12" records, has been announced by Bell Sound Systems, Inc., 1183 Essex Avenue, Columbus 3, Ohio.

Unit has a microphone input, musical instrument jack, two separate volume controls, tone control, and a crystal microphone.

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(Well-known publisher of radio service data)

Radio Servicing is Big Business



"No one would own a radio if there were no competent men to keep

it in working order. This means that both the public and the radio industry depend on you. To win public confidence and to make radio servicing the kind of *big business* it should be, you must be *sales-minded*.

"The first important job is to sell radio servicing to the public as a real profession. You can do this best by banding together in local groups made up of competent, qualified servicemen, with established high standards for service performance and business ethics. Build prestige for your group and profession through local advertising. Live up to the group efforts by keeping a businesslike, attractive shop, by staying abreast of latest methods, by using quality materials only. Radio servicing is *big business*—being a businessman pays off in radio servicing."





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Big $5\frac{1}{2}$ d'Arsonval movement meter. 1000 ohms per volt. Multipliers accurate within 1%. Rotary range selector. Copper oxide rectifier for A.C. range accuracy. Priced remarkably low for \$2600 ner stand See Your Jobber or Write for Bulletin 458

Volts D. C. . . 0-5/10/50/100/500/2000 Volts A. C. . . 0-12.5/25/125/250/1250 Milliamperes D. C. 0-1/10/100 Milliamperes A. C.....0-2.5/25/250 Ohms Full Scale 1000/200,000/2,000,000 Ohms Center Scale.... 50/2250/22,500 Output.....-5 to +55 Decibels



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-William Shakespeare.

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52 • SERVICE, MAY, 1947



All Popular Ranges

CONTINUING OUR DISCUSSION of resistive networks and the problem of determining the total resistance of two 10-ohm resistors in parallel and. in turn, in series with a 20-ohm resistance, we can substitute values for

the equation $R_{total} = \frac{R_1 \times R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + R_2$

MATH and the

Service Man

Part III of a simplified discussion of the basic laws most commonly used; typical problems and answers are supplied

by L. A. MOHR

and we have

$$R_t = \frac{10 \times 10}{10 + 10} + 20$$
; or $R_t = \frac{100}{20} + 20$
= 5 + 20 = 25 ohms

Given a problem where three 30-ohm resistors were in parallel, and in turn in series with two 10-ohm resistors in parallel, to determine the total resistance in the circuit, the following combination of formulas would be used.

$$\mathbf{R}_{\text{rotal}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1 + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}}} + \frac{\mathbf{R}_4 \times \mathbf{R}_5}{\mathbf{R}_4 + \mathbf{R}_5}}$$

where: R_{ν} , R_{ν} , R_{s} are 30 ohms each, and R_4 , R_5 are 10 ohms each

Therefore.

$$R_{t} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{30}}} + \frac{10 \times 10}{10 + 10} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{30}} + \frac{100}{20}$$

But.

 $\frac{1}{3} = 1 \times \frac{30}{3} = 10$

Then,

$$R_1 = 10 + \frac{100}{20} = 10 + 5 = 15$$
 ohms

Sometimes a problem is presented in different form. For example, suppose we wanted to place a resistance in parallel with a 30-ohm resistor to create a total resistance of 12 ohms. The formula used would be

$$R_{total} = \frac{R_1 \times R}{R_1 + R}$$

where,

 $R_{10ta1} = 12$ and $R_1 = 30$.

Then,

 $12 = \frac{30 \times R_2}{30 + R_2} \text{ or, } 12(30 + R_2) = 30R_2$ or $360 + 12R_2 = 30R_2$

Then,

 $2R_{z} - 30R_{z} = -360$ - 18R_{z} = -360 $R_{*} = \frac{-360}{-18} = 20 \text{ obms}$

F-M Alignment

(Continued from page 17)

erator should be high enough so that the limiter is functioning.

[Data courtesy Technical Service Section, Electronics Dept., General Electric.]



Transmitting and receiving antennas at New York City terminal of 4000-mc relay system operating between N. Y. and Webster and Wabun Hill, Mass. (Courtesy Raytheon)



City.

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Tube News

(Continued from page 28)

cuit incorporating both suggestions is shown in Fig. 6.

Series Tuning

In this circuit, the oscillator is plate tuned, using series tuning, and the oscillator frequency is higher than the signal frequency. The oscillator cathode is grounded to eliminate any frequency modulation of the oscillator caused by changes in the capacitor which sometimes is a source of microphonism in f-m receivers with converters which require that the cathode be above ground to r-f.

Coupling

In studying the operation of this circuit, the frequency drift with ave voltage characteristic was found to depend upon the closeness of coupling between the oscillator circuit and the converter grid. For a coupling conditor of about 1.5 mmfd a frequence drift of 22 kc was observed. This can be reduced to about 4 kc by putting an unbypassed resistor of about 50 to 100 ohms in the converter cathode circuit.

V-H-F Applications

The 7F8 can be used as an oscillator converter in the 174 to 216-mc tv band. A converter circuit like that of Fig. 3



Fig. 6. A 108-mc oscillator-converter circuit with features which eliminate oscillating problems; L = .05 to .2 microhenries.

Figs. 7a (right, above) and b (below). In a we have a diodepentode circuit providing half-wave detection and ave, as well as a fixed-bias amplifier. The circuit in b is that of a half-wave detector, fixed-bias amplifier with separate ave. Both these circuits are for the 450 to 1,600-ke band.

(Courtesy RCA)



and a Colpitts oscillator circuit is suggested for this application.

Diode-Pentode Circuits

Many receivers are featuring diodepentodes in circuits which provide half-wave detection and avc (or separate avc) as well as fixed bias amplification; Fig. 7, a and b.

In these circuits, detection is provided by using either half-wave or (Continued on page 55)



Tube News

(Continued from page 54)

full-wave arrangement to supply a signal voltage to the triode or pentode section of the tube or to another amplifier tube. The half-wave circuit provides approximately twice the rectified voltage obtained from a fullwave circuit. Since the amplitude variation of the envelope of the rectified voltage is usually of greater importance than the rectified power, the half-wave circuit is more commonly used in practice.

Servicing Helps (Continued from page 44)

jacks at the detector, audio input, and output transformer. A 6E5 is incorporated into the circuit for use at appropriate points. A neon light and pot are connected across the line for checking paper and mica capacitors. A further refinement could be added at this point by switching the neon to the B^+ terminal to check for shorted capacitors.

It should be noted that the gain in the r-f section, when used as a probe circuit, is very low, being on the order of 5 to 10 times. Therefore, the probe should be used in conjunction



Fig. 5. Circuit of signal tracer suggested by Franklin H. Stewart.

with a signal generator capable of delivering at least .01 volt of r-f signal. Lower values at the antenna input of the set being tested will suffice, if the antenna circuit is working, and the reading is being taken off at the output of the antenna transformer.

The addition of a second r-f stage similar to the one shown would increase the sensitivity of the analyzer.





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Let him show you these Clarostat constantimpedance controls. Ask for latest Clarostat catalog listing these items. Or write us direct.



JOTS AND FLASHES

A VARIETY OF BUSINESS-BUILDING sales aids are now being prepared for the Service Man. The aids will include very useful record material for the Shop and promotional material such as blotters, booklets, mats, etc. We'll be covering the application possibilities of these sales aids in a series of articles in SERVICE. Watch for this series. . . . George D. Barbey Co. has moved into a new building at 2nd and Penn Sts., Reading, Pa. Incidentally, this is the 30th anniversary of the George Barbey Company. . . . Stephen J. deBaun, formerly with the press department of NBC, has been named publicity director of the RCA showroom at 36 W. 49th Street, N.Y.C.

... Leonard Carduner, vice president of the Garrard Sales Division of the British Industries Corporation, is now in London studying the technical and sales aspects of record changers. . . . The Medco Mfg. Co., now known as the Telesonic Corp. of Co. now known as the relesonic Corp. 61 America, will soon announce a table-model video receiver. The company lo-cated at 5 W. 45th Street, N.Y.C., is headed by Henry Schein. . . Fred Ogilby has became sales manager of the radio division of Philco. Ogilby suc-ceeds John M. Otter who is now Philco's centeral sales manager Mr and Mrs. general sales manager. . . Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Gold have become the parents of a little one, Richard David. Harry Gold is the advertising agent for such accounts as Amperite, Par-Metal Products, etc. . . John K. Hilliard, chief engineer of Altec Lansing, delivered a paper and gave a demonstration on the intermodulation analyzer in a meeting sponsored by the Allied Radio Corporation, Chicago. Guests included representatives of many Chicago stations, plants and universities. Jobber Outlook" contains quite an in-teresting discussion of self-service Shops. . . R. R. Hutmacher of Sales-crafters. Inc., 510 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, will represent Webster-Chicago in Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Upper Michigan and the Lake and LaPorte counties in Indiana, . . . A new plant will be built by the Magnavox Co. in Paducah, Kentucky, where speak-ers, transformers, and household appliances will be made. . . A branch plant at 9500 St. Lawrence Avenue. Montreal, Canada, has been opened hy the Insuline Corporation of America. The plant, to be known as the Insuline Corporation of America (Canada) Limited, will produce a line similar to the American line, ... United Speakers, Inc., 3120 East Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, is now producing a volume of speakers for the Pacific Coast manufacturers. Paul H. Tartak is president of the company, and AI M. Dresner is vice president and general manager. . . . Perry Saftler. 53 Park Place. N.Y.C., is now New York metropolitan area representative for the Astatic Corporation. . . . Dave Kubrick Astatic Corporation, ... Pave Rumrey and Irv Brown have organized a repre-sentatives office, the Progressive Mar-keters, at 41 Union Square, N.V.C. They'll handle Transvision Television. Adaptol, Premier Electronic Labs, and Oct. Pideo TV and EM Antonna lines Oak Ridge TV and F-M Antenna lines. Burke Hill and Robert Peel are now with the Morris F. Taylor Co., Silver Springs, Md., as sales engineers. . . Harry Adelman of Scenic Radio and Elec-tronics. 53 Park Pl., N.Y.C., is the proud daddy of a baby girl. ... Chief Electronics has been incorporated.

ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

SERVICE INDEX-MAY, 1947

ADSON RADIO CO	44
Agency: Bass & Weber Co., In., AEROVOX CORPORATION	44
ALLIED RADIO CORPORATION	45
THE ASTATIC CORPORATION	41
Atlas sound corp.	47
Agency; Burke & Wayourn Nov. (0.	
BLACK INDUSTRIES	36
CAPITOL RADIO ENGINEERING INSTITUTE.	36
Agency: Henry J. Kaufman & Associates CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENT CO	5 2
Agency: Turner Adv. Agency CHRISTY SUPPLY CO	49
CLAROSTAT MFG. CO., INC.	56
CLIPPARD INSTRUMENT LABORATORY	49
Agency: E Brown Adv Agency	53
CORNELL-DUBILIER ELECTRIC CORP. Inside Front Co	ver
Agency: Reiss Advertising	4
Agency: Austin C. Lescarboura & Staff	40
ELECTRIC SOLDERING IRON CO., INC	46
GENERAL CEMENT MFG. CO.	48
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO	40
GENERAL ELECTRIC LAMP DEPT.	21
GUARDIAN ELECTRIC Agency: Kennedy & Co.	10
Agency: John Falkner Arndt & Co., Inc.	11
J. F. D. MFG. CO. Agency Bergman-Jarrell Co.	50
LIFETIME SOUND EQUIPMENT CO Agency: The Mither Agency Co.	48
THE MCMURDO SILVER CO., INC.	39
Agency: Fourier Adv. Agency	54
MAGUIRE INDUSTRIES, INC. Agency: City Adv. Agency	31
P. R. MALLORY & CO., INC. Agency: The Aitkin-Kynett Co.	19
M. V. MANSFIELD CO	54 51
MURRAY HILL BOOKS, INC	, 43
NEWCOMB AUDIO PRODUCTS CO Agency: Stevens-Hall Advertising	42
OLSON RADIO WAREHOUSE	55
	88
Agency: Shappe-Wilkes, Inc.	-0
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA 9. 27. 45. 47, 49, 51, Back Co Ananey: T. Walter Thumpson (2)	ver
Anertey: Benublic Adv. Avenuy	46
RAYTHEON MFG. CO	23
JOHN F. RIDER PUBLISHER. INC Agency: Lansford F. King, Advertising	6
	3
Agency: The Aitkin-Kynett Co.	7
Agency: Kreicker & Meloan, Inc.	Wer
ADERCY: O. S. Tyson & Co. 100 SPRAGUE PRODUCTS COMPANY	29
Agency: The Harry P. Bridge Co. STALLMAN OF ITHACA.	54
STANDARD TRANSFORMER CORP. Agency: Burnet-Kuhn Adv. Co.	5
Agency: Newell-Emmett Co.	12
TUNG-SOL LAMP WORKS. INC Agency: E. M. Freystadt Associates, Inc.	35
THE WARD PRODUCTS CORP.	53
Agency: Burton Browne, Advertising WEBSTER-CHICAGO CORPORATION	48
Agency: William Hoffman & Associates WESTON ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CORP	33
Agency: K. M. Bastord Co. WRIGHT, INC. Agency: Kay Advertising The	52
cymy, hay Adventising, inc.	



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